

ROSS  
Street.  
NG 1891.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS  
24 Pages.

VOL. XXII.

J. M. HIGH & CO.  
IMPORTERS.

The Season's Silks  
IN  
WONDERFUL VARIETIES  
NOW

ON EXHIBITION!

The Entirety of Our Mammoth  
Purchases for

Spring Wear!

The entire product from  
the looms of a celebrated  
Black Silk Grenadine  
factory is one of our great  
leaders, and sold at \$1,  
\$1.25 and \$1.50; worth  
\$1.75, \$2.50 and \$3. See  
it, inspect it, then you'll  
buy it.

The onward course of  
our Figured China Silk  
sale, for beautiful street  
suits, is phenomenal. We  
have 139 patterns of these  
pretty Silks for tomorrow's  
exhibit; all new, all  
stylish, and at \$1 yard.

The new Party Silks are called  
Crepon de Chine. We opened yesterday,  
36 pieces of this exquisite Silk.  
It must please. Soft, filmy, clinging  
beauties, at 85c per yard; extra  
value, too, at that price.

A new lot of those 30c Chinas, in  
figures and spots, will be offered you  
tomorrow.

Those 26-inch Fancy Chinas, for  
elegant costumes, will be offered  
Monday at 69c.

Black Grenadines

Are truly the correct thing for the  
season's fashionable wear. From  
75c up to \$9 per yard is the scale of our  
prices. No such thing as a  
failure of being suited here.

Just a moment! Only a word!  
A confession!! 183 dress patterns  
of very fine

Black Dress Silks

Will be offered tomorrow under their  
real value; in fact, about 33 per cent  
off regular retail price. No  
Munchausen tale told here; just a  
simple enumeration of facts. No  
bigotry! No bombast! No egotism!

It is our purpose and intention to  
close out, tomorrow, 22 pieces, light  
shades, Solid Colored China Silks,  
at 32c per yard.

Dress Goods.

We are just in receipt of some  
extreme novelties in Dress Goods.  
Every conceivable shade and design.  
Combination novelties, Tufted suitings,  
Camel's Hair effects, Boucle  
designs, Zig-Zag, Turkish rings,  
Camel's Hair dots, Polka dots,  
Stripes, Illuminated checks,  
Gloriosa, Contrasting Applique  
figures, Bias stripes, and everything  
imaginable in woolen fabrics.

Latest Imported Novelty  
titles open for your inspection  
Monday.

250 Novelty Suits, newest designs,  
at \$15; worth \$22.50.

See those lovely imported Novelty  
Suits, at \$20, \$25, \$35 and \$50.  
Don't be afraid, you will not see but  
one of a kind in this country; all  
patterns and styles confined strictly  
to us.

At 98c—110 pieces fine Plaids,

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## WITH THE MAGAZINISTS.

DISCOVERY OF ARISTOTLE'S "CONSTITUTION OF ATHENS."

The Malungeons, a Forgotten People of Tennessee—The New Question Among the Evolutionists.

The discovery of a papyrus manuscript of Aristotle's much quoted "Constitution of Athens" is a great event in the literary world. A brief statement of the discovery is given today.

The account of the Malungeons taken from Will Allen Dromgoole's Arena article will be found specially interesting.

The heredity problem, which is creating such trouble among the evolutionists, is launched upon here. It is a practical question with an intense interest on account of its bearing upon the everyday lives of men.

Aristotle's Constitution of Athens Discov-

ered.

The discovery of a manuscript of Aristotle's "Constitution of Athens," is the literary event of the year. The Greek philosopher is said to have collected accounts of the constitutions of 158 states. Among these his account of the rise and fall of the constitution of Athens is the most noted, and ninety-one quotations from it have been found in the works of other ancient writers.

There has been a great desire to possess a work so much quoted by men of that time, but heretofore no copy of it has been found. Recently, however, the British museum has come into possession of a papyrus manuscript which is apparently a copy of the "Constitution of Athens," by Aristotle. It is written on the back of a sheet which contains the account of a ballif on an Egyptian farm. As papyrus was rather scarce and costly, the reverse side of the sheet was utilized by some one, probably the ballif's master, to make a copy of Aristotle's most popular work. These sheets were not long ago discovered by an Arab and fell into the hands of parties who sent them to the British museum. There the manuscript was deciphered by experts and found to be of the date A. D. 78, according to the ballif's account.

The copy of Aristotle's "Constitution of Athens," on the reverse side, has been deciphered and the text compared with the 91 quotations found in the works of ancient writers. In 38 of the quotations this treatise is mentioned by name, and in 33 Aristotle is mentioned as the author and the extracts are supposed to be taken from this book. Of the 88 first mentioned, 53 are found in the text of the papyrus in the British museum, 2 are of a nature to locate them in parts of the manuscript which have been obliterated by mutilation, and 1 differs from the text materially.

One discrepancy in 58 instances does not invalidate the text, but rather shows the fallibility of men in quoting.

Of the 33 other quotations supposed to have been taken from this work, 23 are found in the manuscript, 5 belong to missing portions, 4 are not necessarily quotations from this work and 1 appears to be a misquotation. On the whole the genuineness of the papyrus manuscript appears to have been pretty well established.

The importance of the find is very great, because the early experiments in the science of government by the Athenians are regarded as an object lesson in democracy.

## The Malungeons.

Will Allen Dromgoole in the March Arena, gives an entertaining account of a people called "Malungeons," a remnant of whom remains in the Tennessee mountains. Whether the description is a true one we are not able to say, for the Malungeons are strangers to us. They are supposed by some to be of the Mexican blood, by others to be a hybrid of Indians and negroes, and by others to be of Portuguese extraction. Their racial distinction is evident from the fact that they live apart from the mountaineers and are to all intents and purposes Ishmaelites. They are located on Newman's ridge in Hancock county and the following description of them is given in The Arena article:

In appearance they bear a striking resemblance to the Cherokees, and they are believed by the people round about to be a kind of half-breed Indians.

Their complexion is a reddish brown, totally unlike the mulatto. The men are very tall and straight, with small, sharp eyes, high cheek bones, and straight black hair, worn in a flat top. They are of medium height, the average height, coal-black hair and eyes, high cheek bones, and the same red-brown complexion. The hands of the Malungeon women are quite shapely and pretty. Also their feet, despite the fact that they travel the sharp mountain trails barefoot, are short and shapely. Their feet are as wholly unlike those of the negro, except in cases where the two races have cohabited, as sometimes the fact. These instances can be readily detected, as can those of cohabitation with the mountaineer; for the pure Malungeons present a characteristic and individual appearance, which is not to be found in any of the pure Malungeons; it is in the unvarying limits of Black Water swamp and on Big Sycamore creek, lying at the foot of the ridge between it and Powell's mountain, that the mixed races dwell.

In western and middle Tennessee the Malungeons have forgotten long ago. And so nearly complete has been the extinction of the race that in but few counties of eastern Tennessee it is known. In Hancock you may hear them, and see them, almost the instant you cross into the county line. There they are distinguished as the "Ridgemanites," or pure "Malungeons." Those who have not seen their negro blood has entered are called the "Black-Waters." The ridge is admirably adapted to the purpose of wildcat hunting, being crossed by but one road and crowned with jungles of chinquapin, cedar, and wahoo.

"Of very recent years the dogs of the law

have proved too sharp-eyed and bold even for the lawless Malungeons, so that such of the furnace fires as have not been extinguished are built under ground.

They are a great nuisance to the people of the country seat, where, on any public day, and especially on a cold day, they may be seen squatting about the streets, great strapping men, or little brown women, basking for themselves in the sun like mud figures set to dry.

The people of the town do not allow them to enter their dwellings, and even refuse to employ them as servants, owing to their filthy habit of chewing tobacco and spitting upon the floors, together with their ignorance of the difference between mean and tuncum.

They are exceedingly shiftless, and in most cases filthy. They care for nothing except their pipes, their liquor, and a tramp "town."

They will walk to Snedecorville and back again, carrying a load of coal or charcoal, which generates new organisms, but the units of which individual is composed. Gemmules are capable of transmission in a dormant state, future generations, and may then be developed.

They are exceedingly shiftless, and in most cases filthy. They care for nothing except their pipes, their liquor, and a tramp "town."

They are not at all like the Tennessee mountaineer either in appearance or characteristics. The mountaineer, however, poor, is clean—cleanliness itself. He is honest, speaks well, and, to the best of my knowledge, has never been tried, tried, or brave as possessing many of the noblest and keenest sensibilities.

How is it?" says Professor Weismann, "that the Malungeons are filthy, their home is filthy. They are rogues, natural, 'born rogues,' close, suspicious, inhospitable, untruthful, cowardly, and, to use their own word, 'sneaky.' They are the most dishonest people, too, I have ever seen."

I visited to the Ridge for miles, through

seemingly impenetrable jungles, to discover

if the object of his visit. They expect

remuneration for the slightest service.

The mountaineer's door stands open, or at most the string of the latch dangles upon the "outside."

He takes a look, and says, "You need not

show me yourself otherwise."

In many things they resemble the negro.

They are exceedingly immoral, yet

great shouters and advocates of

religion. They call themselves Baptists, al-

though their mode of baptism is that of the

Dunkards.

There are no churches on the Ridge, but

the one I visited in Black Water Swamp was

beyond question an inauguration of the colored

element. At this church I saw white women

with negro babies at their breasts—Malungeon

women with white or with black husbands,

and, indeed, these two separate

races, though their children are thereby the gross immorality that is practiced among them. I saw an old negro whose wife

was a white woman, and who had been several

times arrested, and released on his plea of

"Forty-two" blood, which he declared had col-

ored his skin and African.

The dialect of the Malungeons is a cross

between that of the mountaineer and the

negro—corruption, perhaps, of both. The

letter R occupies, but small place in their

speech, and they have a peculiar habit of

omitting the last letter, sometimes the last

syllable of their words. For instance "go-

ing" is "go-ig," "give" is "gi-e," they

do not dress like the mountaineers, but, on

the contrary, speak rapidly and talk a great

deal. The laugh of the Malungeon woman is the most exquisitely musical jingle, a perfect

ripple of sweet sound. Their dialect is exceed-

ingly difficult to write, owing to their habit of

cutting words in conduct.

The controversialists do not seem to have

hit upon the idea that heredity may be subject

to some something like that of chemi-

cal union, and each individual is

a complexly composed of various

elements inherited from a long line of an-

cestors.

It is true of chemical action that elements

of certain physical properties may combine

and form a new substance which has lost some

of the properties of the original elements.

It may become an explosive or a poison,

or it may become a fluid, like water, when its

constituents were gases.

There are phenomena which suggest the ex-

istence of such a law. We see the children

exhibiting physical characteristics not found

in either of their parents, or in their

ancestors.

Compound substances which have been

brought together often contain

elements which have a stronger affinity

for some element in another com-

ponent than for the element with which it was

already combined. Brought together under

favorable circumstances, the compound sub-

stances give themselves into new parts,

and those elements choose new partners

and form new combinations possessing

new physical attributes. Take the new com-

bination again and place it beside some other,

and a new affinity may be developed, which

will gradually dissipate the elements and rearrange

them. Thus the elements will again regain

some of their former physical properties.

This reorganization of elements may be the

result of division, where a stronger affinity

takes off some of the atoms necessary to make

a compound, and leaves a few behind. These

few make altogether a different combination.

In heredity there are very similar phenom-

ena. Characteristics and physical qualities

appear to disappear and reappear in suc-

cessive generations. The elements of which

each new individual is composed are varied by the

division of blood, and hereditary qualities ap-

pear and disappear. Black-Waters will reappear

after several generations of blinding.

My attention was drawn by the

immense importation of semi-

and wholly unripe fruits of the

C. D. Allen, and he

the author of the

"Origin of Species."

Herbert Spencer also held the Lamarckian

theory, and with him a great array of scient-

ists.

Charles Darwin never accepted this theory

until late in life. At first he could not see

any reason to accept it, but toward

the close of his career he was convinced by

facts which had come under his observation

since he published "The Origin of Species."

Herbert Spencer also held the Lamarckian

theory, and with him a great array of scient-

ists.

It is surprising to find Lieutenant Carpenter's

article in the Constitution. It was hardly to be

expected that such a plain, strong statement

of the facts would be allowed to go to print;

nevertheless it appears in the March number

of the magazine. There is not much pleasure

in reading of these unpleasant phases of the

Darwinian theory, but the unquenchable spirit of

the author, by his own admission, is

of the highest order.

What has been acquired, impressed or

transmitted by the body of the child, is

not to be passed on to the next generation.

The author, however, is not to be blamed for

the results of his theory, but the

Darwinian theory is to be blamed for the

results of the theory.

It is true that the author of the article

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# CHEROKEE COUNTY.

## THE HEART OF A GREAT AGRICULTURAL SECTION

### Her Splendid Marble and Mineral Interests.

Superior Water and Climatic Advantages--Excellent Church and School Facilities.

Abundant Commercial Thrift and Decided Industrial Hope.

An Array of Advantages That will Impress All People Who Think.

A Section Possessing as Many God-given Attributes As Any That Distinguish the South.

Canton is one of Georgia's promising young cities.

She is happily located in one of the best sections of the state.

She is the central point of a notably fertile agricultural section.

Lying along the banks of the beautiful Etowah river, her position is excellent.

It will be observed that nature has made her one of the most prominent points in all that section.

Her present railroad accessibility is a feature that contributes much to her commercial importance.

The fertility of Cherokee county is a feature as distinctive as the location of Canton is prominent.

In mineral wealth she is none the less

distinctive communities that I have visited.

Finally as much as may be said of the people of Cherokee county, whom there are none more chivalrous, few as hospitable, and absolutely no people within all the range of my investigation who can excel them in all the great elements of sociability, generosity, friendliness, neighborly love, intellectual worth, patriotic sentiment and lofty citizenship.

It would seem that this would complete the list of attractions, but there are still other features of worth that lead to this section's far-reaching desirability. There is her magnificent water power, of easy access; her increased advantage in railroad transportation; her splendid climate, which shows a temperature never excessively hot or extremely cold; her soil, capable of producing the most varied and abundant crops of cotton, corn, wheat, fruits, grapes, grasses and all the cereals; and her pure and sparkling water, as pure and refreshing as ever was distilled in nature's laboratory.

Add to this the great hidden wealth that abounds in her numerous hills, consisting of brown hematite ore in the most encouraging quantities, manganese, magnetic iron, her splendid gold-bearing property, massive walls of the best variety of marble and building stones, in such quantities that will yield a handsome profit to the miners, and the reader has some of the many natural possessions that make this county distinctive in stone and mineral wealth.

I prefer not to overdraw the picture and when I give it as my deliberate estimate that this is one of the most favored sections within the bounds of Georgia's best property, I confidently believe that the opinion will stand the sunlight of practical analysis; for, in addition to the many advantages already named, the agricultural merit of the surrounding country is such as to make it distinctively above many localities that are given to boastful extravagances—the lands being admirably adapted to the cultivation of every crop known to our southern climate, and the yield from them being so abundant as to rank them with the most fertile lands on earth.

IRON INTERESTS OF CHEROKEE.

The late excitement consequent upon the publication of the large deal made by the Chattahoochee company for iron property that runs about nine miles in length, has attracted the attention of the public to the possibilities of this great section, in a way that will bring a rich harvest of development in the near future.

It is known upon the analysis, that the magnetic ore located here is of fine quality, and exists in such quantities that it will require years of the most active development to exhaust it.

While the Chattahoochee company has some of the property in that county, which is among the best in the whole country, still there is much left that is held by private owners, which is equally as valuable, and which may be secured by capitalists who are seeking good and safe mineral investments.

The veins running through the county show the presence of large quantities of iron, which assays from 65 to 70 per cent of metallic iron, showing phosphorous from a little above to below the Bessemer limit, and the chances for a large industry in iron manufacture are good indeed.

SOME FINE GOLD FIELDS.

Some of the finest gold fields of the south are to be found in Cherokee county. The Appalachian gold belt extends through this county and some of the best gold-bearing property now being mined in Georgia, is to be found here.

The Franklin and McDonald mine, in this county, has the deepest shaft that has been sunk in any mine in Georgia, which reaches about 250 feet below the surface. The ore taken from this mine is paying handsomely, the vein is firm and well defined, and gives evidence of continuing into the earth for an unlimited depth.

The Georgia company also operates in this county, and their mining success has been such as to cause them to add several thousand dollars to their outfit, while the quality of the precious ore seems to show no diminution as they proceed with their investigation; while, on the other hand, there is every indication that their property is becoming more valuable as they sink their shafts.

The gold fields in Cherokee county cannot be referred to too emphatically. They have not only some of the finest gold-bearing properties in the state, but the excellent climate of the section, the presence of cheap skilled and common labor, the accessibility of all necessary supplies, make this one of the most important regions for successfully carrying on mining operations.

MASSIVE WALLS OF MARBLE.

The marble beds of Cherokee county have long been noted for the superior

quality of stone as well as for the enormous supply of this valuable material.

Cherokee county possesses an abundant supply of fine white, gray and green or verde antique marble, some of which is being quarried by the American Marble Company. The gray and white marble is found here in very large quantities from two to eight miles north of the town, but this has never been developed.

In this connection, one of the best appointed and most fertile stock farms in the south, is Etowah Vale, the magnificent plantation of Messrs. Earl and Marcus Field. On this farm are raised Hereford and Jersey cattle, Angora goats, sheep and hogs, and the success of the industry is not only a credit to the management of the proprietors but illustrates the rare possibilities of stock raising in the south.

latter being the finished teacher in music. The school is growing steadily in popular confidence, and I predict a brilliant future for the institution and its teachers.

SOME REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN.

The life-blood at last of every town and section is its healthy and vigorous manhood, whose enterprise gives it material thrift. In this particular Canton and Cherokee county are distinctive in the possession of an element of pushing, enterprising citizens, who seem to appreciate to the fullest the grand possibilities that bides their God-favored section. Among the many thorough-going business men of the town, I met Capt. J. M. McAfee, who is one of the most progressive men in the south, being always active at work for anything that contributes to the growth of his town. He has large interests in Canton, operating a merchant mill with a capital of \$300,000 a day. He uses the popular Brewer machine, and sells his work all along the road from Marietta to Ellijay. The clay of this section is well adapted to the manufacture of brick, being absolutely free of soda, consequently finds a ready sale in competition with the best brick in the country. In addition to his brick works, Captain McAfee also owns a large sand bank, from which he supplies the Blue Ridge and American Marble Companies. (This fact alone shows Canton to be a splendid site for the location of extensive marble works.) He owns a shoal one and one-half miles below the town and one mile from the railroad, that will furnish a magnificent water power, which he will sell at a price which would strike any manufacturer as being extremely low, merely to give encouragement to the establishment of some needed manufactory. His real estate interests around Canton are very valuable, he owning besides three brick business houses, a very valuable farm adjoining the limits of his town, containing 300 acres of land, half of which is bottom, and which is readily worth \$20,000. He sold a mineral lot to the Chattahoochee company, but still has 500 acres from one to five miles out of town, on which are rich deposits of brown hematite and magnetic iron. The captain has always been prominent in the work of development, as is evidenced by the fact that he has spent over \$50,000 in building up Canton since his removal there in 1867. It was he who graded the Marietta and North Georgia road from below Woodstock to Canton, and laid the iron from Marietta; all of which work, amounting to \$10,000, was an absolute loss to him. But such men cannot be kept down.

Mr. J. J. Coggins, who, by the way, is not only one of the most successful of all the noble-hearted boys of the grip that illustrate our great state, but is one of the most honorable and whole-souled of all the young men of the state. He has great confidence in Canton and Cherokee county, and has evinced his faith in each by investing largely in real estate both in town and county. He also has a fine investment in suburban property at Knoxville, which already shows a handsome profit on the original purchase. Mr. Coggins is now with Haynes, Henson & Co., Knoxville, but will be remembered as one of the most efficient men in the employ of a leading Atlanta house several years ago. The name of Coggins in Canton is illustrative of enterprise and good citizenship. Mr. O. B. Coggins, the father of the above gentleman, being a representative merchant of the town and running a large livery, feed and sale stable. Both father and son are pushing citizens, and any town or section is fortunate that claims such typical representatives of an enterprising era. Such men succeed in life and deserve every praise that is bestowed on them.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

There are three comfortable churches in Canton, which are well sustained by a zealous membership.

The Baptist is an attractive new brick building, under the pastorate of Rev. A. B. Vaughn, Jr., a zealous and an able divine.

The Methodist is another comfortable brick building, and is presided over by Rev. Ford McFee, an earnest and eloquent gospel teacher.

The expansive and fertile bottoms, on which can be grown the most abundant crops of all the cereals, the most luxuriant fields of clover and grasses, the finest crops of cotton and corn, together with the strong mountain lands that are intended by nature for splendid vineyards, are known by all who have visited this section, and it is unnecessary for me, perhaps, to refer to the matter at length. But this offers such a field for investment that I cannot refrain from



ETOWAH INSTITUTE.

I was shown several samples of this marble, and the crystallization of the same is very fine. It is hard and susceptible of a very high polish. I was a little surprised to learn that this property was still in the possession of private holders, who are ready to sell to any company that will develop it. The belt is very rich in marble, and it is only necessary for some enterprising company to take hold of the property to get the best returns from their investment.

One mill has been contracted for within the last week, which will be located at Canton, and operate on some of the property, and others are obliged to follow as soon as the right parties investigate this section.

AGRICULTURAL ADVANTAGES.

The distinctive agricultural merit of this

section is as to command it above many other counties in Georgia, and to place it on a plane of favorable comparison with the best.

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operated enterprise for the manufacture of yarns.

Then there are Baring's mill, on Bube's creek, McCleskie's gin and mill, Latimer's mill and Haney's mill on Noonday creek, all of which streams have power sufficient for running the largest manufactures that may be established there.

There is a large mica mine uncovered at Woodstock, ready for taking out mica and kaolin, a mill being already on the ground for the purpose of grinding the crystallized mica. Mr. E. Dean will operate this developing industry.

The famous Kellogg gold mine is only about four miles from Woodstock, while there are other mines within four or five miles of the place that are being worked, and a fine mine of blue marble, which is being quarried at Lebanon, four miles distant.

The mercantile thrift of the town is well represented by such thorough-going merchants as Captain W. H. Perkins, who now represents the Alliance Company, McAfee & Latimer, Johnson & Fowler, and J. T. Daniel, all of whom are doing a good business.

An active cotton market is encouraged, and by fixing cotton prices the town is building up a gratifying trade in the staple, the present receipts being about 2,000 bales a year, which is far in excess of any other town of its size in that section.

Some of the most attractive homes of that section are to be found at Woodstock, among the more comfortable being the residences of Captain W. H. Perkins, Mr. M. S. Paden and Dr. W. L. Dean, all being brick, and those of Messrs. George Roberts, W. W. Benson, W. A. McAfee and Fonda Clayton, frame structures.

Two religious denominations thrive there, the Baptists, under the splendid pastorate of Rev. A. B. Vaughn, and the Methodists, who are trusting to the able guidance of Rev. J. F. Colley. Each of these denominations owns a comfortable house of worship, and each seems to have an enthusiastic membership.

The school is well patronized, and admirably managed as it is by Professor A. N. Edwards, an educator of experience, method and capacity, it becomes a great drawing card for Woodstock, placing her in a position to be sought by thoughtful residents who have children to educate, and who desire to take up their home where such training is encouraged.

A thriving Masonic lodge and a prosperous lodge of the Royal Arcanum are encouraged here, both of which are contributing much towards neighborly love in that community, befitting a means of social entertainment to their respective memberships.

The Alliance Merchantile and Manufacturing Company is a new enterprise in Woodstock that promises much for the prosperity of

the place. It has been recently incorporated with a capital of \$20,000, the stockholders of the company representing over \$100,000 in capital. The company supersedes the late firm of Perkins & Benson, general merchants, dissolved, which gentlemen, having associated with 100 leading farmers of the section, appreciated the importance of organizing a new company for the purpose of merchandising and manufacturing. They will carry a stock of general merchandise and plantation supplies to the value of \$10,000, and propose to do an annual trade of \$50,000. They have bought the notorious Bullock barn, which is said to have cost the state \$16,000, and will convert it into a cotton seed oil mill and gunnery. Captain W. H. Perkins, the president of the company, is one of Cherokee county's representative citizens, having served as delegate to several state and congressional conventions, and being vice president of the State Agricultural Association for the ninth district, a position that he has held for nine years. He is thoroughly identified with his town and county, owning 250 acres of land in Woodstock, on which has a herd of Jersey, and where he demonstrated his capacity by producing eighteen and a half bales of cotton on thirteen acres. He also owns a handsome brick dwelling, which was erected at a cost of \$4,000, and four brick stables. It goes without saying that, with Mr. W. W. Benson, he will make a success of the new company.

**CHEROKEE ADVANCE.**  
One of the best and most progressive of all Georgia's weekly papers is the Cherokee Advance, under the editorial management of Colonel Ben F. Perry. It is doing a great work for the development of the wonderful resources of that wonderful county, and the citizens cannot show too much appreciation of the paper's work. Editor Perry and the Advance should live on the fat of the land, and the good people of Cherokee should furnish the fat.

A word to capitalists and manufacturers: If you wish to invest in mineral, timber or farm lands, you can find no better field than Cherokee county, Georgia. If you think of establishing enterprises, such as wagon factories, carriage factories, sawmills, variety works, tanneries, brick and marble works, why Canton offers superior advantages.

B. M. BLACKBURN.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Web and Bell-shaped Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

**MARRIAGE ETIQUETTE IN TEXAS.**  
From Munsey's Weekly.

Westerly—Did you read about the Texas girl whose name did not appear in church at the time of her wedding?

Brown—No. What did she do?

Westerly—She borrowed the minister's revolver and asked him to wait a few minutes. Within half an hour she came back with a placid smile and a submissive bridegroom.

That Was the Reason.

From Flick.

Gargle—Who is your favorite poet?

Gumney—Rider Haggard.

Gargle—He doesn't write poetry at all.

Gumney—Know that?

Too Far Away.

From Munsey's Weekly.

First Banker—What sort of a man is your cashier?

Second Banker—He is beyond reproach.

Second Banker—Indeed!

Second Banker—Yes. He reached Canada last night.

E. L. Graft Sign Co., signs and banners to order. Removed to 19½ South Broad, between Marietta and Whitehall streets, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 684.

What?

Five or 10 cents for a cigar when you can get a good smoke 5 or 10 cents? The "Old Glory" Manilla filled cheroot fills the bill. Ask the retailer for it and be convinced. Henry P. Sales Tobacco Co., wholesale agents, Atlanta, Ga. mari-im-sun wed fri

SENT FREE

Sample Wall Paper, with price and book on how to apply to H. M. MAUNE, ATLANTA, GA.

## THE FIRST FRUITS.

THE FEAST PREPARED BY THE KAFFIRS.

Even There Whisky Forms a Part of the Repast—The Kafir Oath—The Horrible Mixtures in the Pot.

KLIPDAM-TRANSVAAL, South Africa, February 3.—It was my fortune or misfortune, as you may choose to call it, on my journey from Pretoria to this place to witness the horrible rites of the feast of the first fruits practiced by the Kaffirs not directly under the control of the governments or missionaries. It cost me no end of trouble and bribe to get at the bottom of this horrible ceremony, owing to the great fear the Kaffirs have of the punishment they would receive if their incisi (chief or king) should find out if they had revealed the secret. I made up my mind to unearth the mystery and would not give up. While I was thinking one evening how to proceed, my attention was attracted by hearing some one approaching the wagon in hurried steps, and turning around, saw it was my old acquaintance, Maunguata, who usually came on such visits for a "suppy" (glass of Cape smoke or whisky). This man I knew could use for almost any purpose by satisfying his appetite for whisky. His coming suggested a plan to me, and I decided to act upon it at once. I had noticed a general stir among all the tribes I had met and asked Maunguata whether any important or secret ceremony preceded the feast. At first he denied it bluntly, no doubt caused by the fear of the penalty fixed upon this act of "treason," and I could not induce him that night to throw any light on the subject. I knew my man well, and refused to give or even sell him any "suppy" that night, which would have the desired effect of causing him to plan how to get his coveted and usual glass without compromising himself. Next morning I closed up my trunks, keeping out such trinkets as only boys would be apt to fancy.

This soon rid me of the adults, and a number of boys collected around the wagon, a few of whom I presented with small looking glasses, an article they are exceedingly fond of, and had the satisfaction of getting in return some valuable information. A few questions brought out facts sufficient for me to go to work right on my drink-loving friend Maunguata. When he came that day to see whether he could get his usual "glass," and finding I had made up my mind to give it only on condition of his revealing the infernal rites and devilish practices, and finding me in possession of some valuable facts, his tongue loosened, and he said:

"I see the white boss has communion with the homalog (spirits) and knows everything. Can I deny all you speak is true?" The white boss give me supply and "swear" by his sister not to betray me, I will come after dark to the wagon and tell him all. I, of course, swore by "my sister" (an oath into which the Kaffirs place entire faith and none have ever been known to break it), and gave him one glass of supply and a promise of as many more as he would like, after he had told me what I wanted to know. That night Maunguata came according to promise and related to me the facts hereafter mentioned, and which I afterwards saw. It had long passed midnight when I dismissed him and turned in to catch some sleep, but what I had just heard was so horrible and revolting that I counted Morpheus in vain. As I lay there I fancied I saw the crowds of savages intoxicated with the smell of human blood, slashing and cutting pieces from the prostrated forms of their foes, and casting them into the cauldron used on the occasion of this feast.

The feast of the first fruits takes place every year just as the corn and grain begin to mature, and is preceded by a great dance in the Unnooz, a town where the paramount chief resides. The incisi (king) is the first one who eats of the crop and the penalty to inferiors trespassing upon this royal edict is death. When the season approaches February or March, the abatiskai (chief wizard) of the tribe goes hunting by himself and unobserved, armed only with a knobkerrie and assegai, called the Boers stink-beast, the other asulini, called the honey pig. He steals what he needs, and when he has the animal, prepares it, and then, with a sharp knife, he stabs it, and then cuts the flesh. The day preceding the feast, heralds are sent through the town to announce the following day as the "Feast of the First Fruits." At early dawn next day the herald calls the impi (armies) to assemble on the plains of the town. After the herald "abatiskai" makes the rounds of town and sprinkles the huts with water into which is placed his medicine (magical herbs), and when through with this ceremony takes a

conspicuous place in the ranks of the impi who are by this time armed with the assegai and war shield, and singing war-songs as they make their way to the nearest river. Arriving at the river the abatiskai takes dried aloe leaves, grinds them into powder and stews them in water. At the action the whole impi dash into the water, shouting, yelling and barking for a short while and resuming their places on the bank. On the return march, which is also accompanied by singing, the boys who have been cut now gather armfuls of firewood and carry it into town with them. The impi then go to the abatiskai, who gives them in the ox-kraal a circular pot placed for safety in the center of the town. Then one of the "upper ten" advances and starts a fire. This is accomplished by placing a very dry piece of wood on the ground and turning another piece of wood over it, held in a vertical position, but slightly resting on the lower piece. By this time the abatiskai has arrived with his "ware," a huge cauldron, a black stone, a mass of different herbs, and two asulini men—old skins. He now places the greatest seriousness and solemnity, the magic herbs, hair and pieces of the two skins.

To this are added, incredulous as it may seem, different parts of human bodies, such as ears, eyes, noses, lips, tongues, hearts, livers, fingers, nail-skins and other parts, the name of which I do not know well, placed in this pot, which is placed in the large cauldron, pot, and cooked, and soon a thick, steaming steam belches forth. On the return march, which is also accompanied by singing, the boys who have been cut now gather armfuls of firewood and carry it into town with them. The impi then go to the abatiskai, who gives them in the ox-kraal a circular pot placed for safety in the center of the town. Then one of the "upper ten" advances and starts a fire. This is accomplished by placing a very dry piece of wood on the ground and turning another piece of wood over it, held in a vertical position, but slightly resting on the lower piece. By this time the abatiskai has arrived with his "ware," a huge cauldron, a black stone, a mass of different herbs, and two asulini men—old skins. He now places the greatest seriousness and solemnity, the magic herbs, hair and pieces of the two skins.

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1866

1891

## OLDEST AND LARGEST HOUSE SOUTH.

## CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON &amp; CO.,

—IMPORTERS AND HEADQUARTERS FOR—

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

FURNITURE.

SHOES.

Every department is full. We have never been able to show such a stock of Ginghams and Embroidered Mousseline in all the new shades. Organies in Polka Dot, Dot Striped and Figured Battist. Table Linens, Table Covers in Chenille and Brocatelle. Ladies' Shirt Waists. New Neckwear. Belts, Portmonies, Silk Hosiery, Blazers, Jackets, Capes and

## MORE DRESS GOODS

We have just opened a new lot of Scotch Cheviots & French Surahs.

## New Lot of Trimming!

In fact, the new goods this week will be a perfect feast to the eye. Prices as low as the lowest and goods the best.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON &amp; CO.

JUDITH ARMYTAGE.

BY JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

For The Constitution.

When he graduated from the theological college Geoffrey Armytage thought he had a divine call to preach unto the nations, but after preaching to the parishioners of Mari for ten years, he suspected he was on the wrong track. The bent of his mind was speculative and metaphysical rather than theological or religious. He flattered himself he was too strong for orthodoxy; but, in truth, he was too weak—he could not steer a straight course. He had married meanwhile, and Judith was born; so he could not afford to quit the ministry. There he hung, between necessity and inclination—or conscience, as he called it—for nearly ten years more.

A stranger by the name of Belziboo came to Mari one summer (it was a pretty, mountainous spot) and sat in Armytage's church for six Sundays in succession. Mr. Belziboo was hard to make out. He was about sixty-five, shabbily clad, with a ragged, grizzly beard and glowing eyes, deep set under shaggy eyebrows. He was of unusual height, very lean, and walked with his hands clasped behind him and his grotesque visage thrust forward. His head was high above the ears and conical, covered with short gray hair. The top of his right ear had been cut off.

Nobody liked him, or knew what to make of him, and everybody feared him, except Judith Armytage, who was then eighteen. She treated him with a sort of unbecoming indifference, as if he were neither peculiar nor important. This was noticeable because, ordinarily, Judith was courteous, shy and highly impressionable. She seemed to regard Belziboo not as a human creature exactly, but rather as a kind of animal—a thing without a soul—not a thing to be respected.

Belziboo came to dine at the parsonage one day. Mrs. Armytage had died some years before. The clergyman and Judith sat opposite each other at the small, square dining table. Belziboo at Judith's right, the fourth side was, of course, empty. After Judith had poured out the coffee, Belziboo abruptly said:

"Armstrong, have I your leave to make that girl my wife?"

"You? Your wife! Why—Judith—" stammered Armytage, amazed.

"I have money, plenty of it," the other added.

"Do you know anything of this, daughter?" asked the clergyman.

"It is not worth heeding," said she, quite composedly. "There is your coffee, sir."

"I was a fine man forty years ago," Belziboo rejoined, staring at the vacancy across the table.

Judith looked at him and smiled.

"You don't believe it? Look!" said he.

He lifted his bony finger and pointed across the table. Armytage and his daughter both looked there. Armytage saw nothing. Judith turned pale, half rose from her chair, and sank back again with a low cry.

"What is the matter, my dear?" inquired her father.

Judith shook her head and moistened her lips.

"What are forty years?" ejaculated Belziboo, with a dark glance at her.

"I knew you had lost it," returned she, commanding herself to speak.

"What is it?" repeated Armytage, blankly.

Belziboo grinned. "Metempsychosis," said he. After a pause, he added, addressing Judith. "You will meet him again; and I will have you after all."

She had now recovered herself and said:

"I don't believe it. Look again. As far as

Another large shipment in Draperies. In this department we defy competition in the style and new designs we are now showing in Carpets with Draperies to match. To see the blending of colors in both as they are arranged together, you acknowledge

## REAL ART

These goods can be seen whether you desire to buy or not. It is a pleasure to show them. When you get ready we desire to sell. See and

## PRICE WITH US

Is all we ask.

Chamberlin, Johnson &amp; Co

We lead the van in Furniture, and carry a stock equal to any in the country. We can supply your wants in this line. If you desire a

## PARLOR SUIT

For a palace you can make your choice from a mammoth stock of fine goods for that purpose. If you desire a nice, inexpensive Parlor Suit, we have that also; and in Bed Room, Hall and Dining Room Furniture, we have an immense stock. Really, we know that it will save freight from any Eastern City to buy of us. We furnish everything for any style house from attic to cellar. See the goods before placing your order.

Chamberlin, Johnson &amp; Co

Just opened an immense Spring Stock of the celebrated Burt's Shoes, for Ladies, Misses and Children. These goods we have in all the new shapes; also for Ladies we have them in the late colors.

## IN MEN'S SHOES

We carry a full line of the very best makes, and for the summer we will show a Shoe for comfort and beauty surpassing anything yet in the market. Price has nothing to do in a trade for a pair of Shoes. Quality and beauty combined, with a perfect fit, giving comfort, is the aim. We have all with prices as low as the goods can be handled.

Chamberlin, Johnson &amp; Co

rate it would make no difference. You are what you are and I am I."

"Really, this is most extraordinary," exclaimed the clergyman.

"Let us change the subject," said Belziboo. "I take an interest in you. You have no business in a pulpit. Your brain was built for other business. You want to burrow into the obscurity of things. The philosopher's stone—or Hermitic philosophy? What is that soul? What is the body? What their creation? Is nature soluble and to be recomposed? These are the kind of problems for you. Quit the church and take them up."

"It can't be," returned Armytage, with agitation. "I have no means of support but from my calling. We cannot do what we would."

"Pshaw! We can if we will. That's it. When I was twenty-five I killed a man—murdered him."

"Mr. Belziboo!" protested the clergyman, his jaw falling.

"There! It may have been a case of suicide. And I shouldn't mind repeating it now. How would you like ten thousand a year and a fine house and grounds of your own?"

"I fear you are talking at random, Mr. Belziboo."

"Listen to me. Promise me to leave the pulpit and take up philosophy and you shall have them. Is it a bargain?"

"Come, come, Mr. Belziboo. I really must!"

Belziboo struck the table bony with his hand. "Is it a bargain, I say?" he cried.

"Yes or no? Ten thousand a year and a splendid property on condition you leave the ministry. I am in earnest, you fool—in earnest. Yes or no? Answer me!"

"But I don't know—well, then, yes, of course!" faltered Armytage, flinching under the fierce stare and frightened by the imperious will.

Belziboo leaned back in his chair with a clutch. Then he got up and going over to Armytage, held out his hand. "Give me your hand on it. A bargain!"

Armytage faintly put forth his hand, which the other grasped in a cold, bony clutch.

—

A week later news came that Belziboo, who incident was dead, and in due course Armytage was informed that the will of the deceased made him heir to \$200,000 and a handsome dwelling house, "The Cedars," standing in grounds 100 acres in extent on the seashore. The house was completely furnished and contained a valuable library, pictures and specimens of occult sciences and speculative philosophy.

Armytage had said nothing to Judith about the "bargain" he had made with Belziboo; indeed, he had supposed the man must be jesting or crazy, and had tried to forget the affair. The secret of the bargain had shocked only partly disbelievers. Here was a future of luxury passed in his favorite but hitherto unenjoyed pursuits. Nothing was said in the will about conditions, but the whole thing was incomprehensible. It almost looked as if Belziboo had gone off and killed himself in order to keep his secret. But why? To suppose that he cared for Armytage's welfare, and as for Judith, had she not refused him with scorn? This was uncomfortable but then, there was the fortune.

"An unlock'd blessing indeed!" remarked he to Judith.

"It would be better not to accept it," replied she.

"My dear, money is not to be sought to the exclusion of higher things, but neither are we to reject fortune when it comes. This bequest puts the world at your feet and leaves me free to study and—meditate."

"You might, perhaps, do some good with it in India," continued Revell.

"I have it!" repeated Armytage, blankly.

"I know what has been my intention—I have for some time determined to take the first opportunity to retire from the ministry," returned her father.

She looked at him with a startled expression.

"Don't do it, father," she said earnestly. "No good will come of it. If you must keep the bequest, sell the 'Cedars' and the estate, and live here; use the money in the parish."

"Perhaps I was thinking of that. But I am getting old, and—there are other reasons. I will think it over, and decide," said Armytage, uneasily.

The next morning he came down to breakfast with a ghastly look. "I must accept the legacy and give up the fight," were his first words to his daughter.

"Did you sleep last night?" he asked.

"Did you see it, too?" returned he, drawing in his breath.

"Did you make you more comfortable," she rejoined, waving his direct answer. "I am willing to go to the Cedars. The mischief has been done, and we will make the best of it."

"It would seem so. But the seals were unbroken. The natives said he had come to life and got out by art known to himself and the Evil One. I was reminded of the story by your Mr. Mar."

"It is not my Mr. Mar," said Judith; and, after a pause, she added, "You never saw the former owner of our house, did you?"

Revell shook his head.

"He was a retired merchant in the East India trade. I told him that he had once killed a man. He, too, resembled Mr. Mar very much, only he was a great deal older."

"He died here. His body was found lying in that clump of cedars. There was no apparent cause of death. But he seemed to have known that he was about to die, for he had executed his will only the day before, and had left directions that his body was to be buried in the ground he had found."

"It was a most remarkable case," said Armytage.

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**THE FAIR** BARGAINS. **THE FAIR** BARGAINS.

## DRESS GOODS IN CLOTHS AND SILKS

AT

# PRICES THAT ARE LESS BY ONE-FOURTH THAN ELSEWHERE.

This week's bargains in dress goods will mark an epoch in the dry goods history of Atlanta. Our purchases have not been like the purchases of any other merchant in Atlanta. The purchases in dress goods by The Fair have been made under the personal supervision of two buyers, who are also the tried buyers of one of the largest New York retail establishments. There is a world of advantage in this for The Fair. The dress goods stock is in elegant completeness and absolutely matchless in price.

Our dress goods department has been so much enlarged for this season that it occupies the entire north half of our main room. The Fair has one of the largest dress goods stocks in Atlanta and in the south. The Fair will not wait until the season is over to make reductions. Now! Now! Now, when the season is opening and when you need the new things, you will find The Fair's prices less than at any other house in Atlanta by one-fourth.

### China Silks.

5,000 yards Figured China Silks, 33c yard. Polka dot and spray pattern.

5,000 yards Figured China and India Silks at 49c. This is the 75c quality.

Some of the designs in the above silks are exclusively The Fair's, and there is a marvel of beauty in them.

5,000 yards extra width figured China Silks of best quality, with delicate vine pattern and "small flower" figures for this week at 96c yard. You will find these goods, and we invite comparison, offered at \$1.25 at every other store in Atlanta.

### Black Figured Crepe de Chine.

White Figured Crepe de Chine.

The softest fabrics of the season.

We have these goods at \$1.98 yard. You will observe that we give you the prices of everything. We don't quote you special things to tease you into our house. We are plain figure, open and bold in the prices of our finest goods.

All our \$1.48 Cloths are priced at \$2 elsewhere.

The other merchants offer for an excuse that the Cloths are novelties and should bring a high price.

We are death-dealing foes to high prices, and you will find the finest fabrics at a pleasantly reachable price at THE FAIR.

### Black Mousseline de Soie.

Satin Stripes at 74c yard, worth \$1.25.

Brocade Grenadines at \$1.24 yard, worth \$2.

Exclusive novelties in Camel's Hair Cloths, Serges, Albatross,

Scotch Mixtures, Silk and Wool

Cloths of the most fascinating

colorings. In all this vast stock

there is the evidence of more than ordinary good taste and refined choice. The quiet Tan and Gray effects are superbly mellow.

See our windows. No other house

in Atlanta publishes its prices in

plain figures on fine goods as we

do. All the other houses in At-

lanta prefer the glow and glimmer

of generous generalities, (which

means any price they can get on

the fine goods, while you are buying

their Monday bargains.)

We have Monday bargains by the

carload and every-day bargains too.

Besides, we don't put hieroglyphics

on our price tickets. We are plain

figures, and the fine goods (upon

which the old Atlanta houses make

their fortunes) are also marked in

plain figures by The Fair—and the

prices of The Fair on high-grade

goods are lower than in any house

in the south by one-fourth!

Watch this matter, kind reader,

and think of it!

They tell you in other houses in

Atlanta: "Madam, this cloth is

worth \$2 a yard (but you can't see

the price mark), and, because it is

you, we shall sell it to you for \$1.75

per yard." They repeat this con-

versation to each lady in turn—only

some lady gets the cloth for \$1.50

that you pay \$1.75 for—sliding-scale

sort of price.

You can find this same

cloth at The Fair for 98c

yard.

A child can buy at The Fair as

well as a man. No person has any

advantage. The Fair price is the

right price, and there is no huck-

stering or bartering or uncertainty.

We challenge a hot comparison

of prices on all goods from cellar to

garret, and we court the closest

investigation.

### Black Goods.

100 new pieces of our famous 42-inch Black Henrietta, at 50c yard, worth 75c.

Black figured Crepe Cloths and figured Henrietta in black are most fashionable. There are elegancies in stripes, slashes of silken sprays, silken squares, dots and other figures. We are very proud of our black goods and the values are remarkable, for your interest.

### Special for This Week:

50 pieces Silk Warp Henrietta,

40-inch wide, at 97c yard. Others ask \$1.25 yard.

50 pieces all wool black Albatross

at 49c yard.

50 pieces fine Batiste 74c yard, worth \$1 yard.

### Wash Fabrics for the Million.

1 case double width Zephyr Cloth 8c yard.

Triple-plated sterling silver knives

at \$1.59 per dozen. This is a \$3.50 value.

Fine bone handle (riveted and steel bolstered) knives and forks, \$2.24 dozen; worth \$5.

### Corsets!

### Corsets!

### Corsets!

50 dozen more of our matchless black S. C. Corset made of imported Sateen at 99c.

Our 49c Corset equals any 75c Corset in Atlanta.

500 Gloria Silk Umbrellas, 98c.

500 Gloria Silk Umbrellas, silver handles in new shapes, at \$1.24; worth \$2.

### Chambord

### Kid Gloves.

New Yorkers are wild for the Chambord Kid Gloves. We have them at \$1.48, regular price \$2. Every pair warranted.

Our 69c Kid Gloves surpass the ordinary 75c grade.

Any pair of Chenille Curtains in our store at \$5 pair, worth \$6, \$7 and \$8.

Curtain Poles and Fixtures 25c.

### A Heap of Bargains.

Hardwood Knife boxes, 19c.

Knife boxes, 9c.

Ammonia, 10c.

6 papers Tacks, 10c.

Hammers, 9c.

12 bars Laundry Soap, 25c.

Vanilla and Lemon Extracts, 15c bottles for 8c.

Sapolio, 8c.

25 sheets Note Paper, 5c.

25 Envelopes, 5c.

Chamois Skins, 10c.

Ink, 4c.

Faber's best Lead Pencils, 4c.

Tissue Paper, 10c.

French Candy, 30c pound.

Bird Seed, 9c.

Lubin's Baby Powder, others ask 25c, for 19c.

Everything less than elsewhere.

There never has been such a general array of bargains, as you will find at The Fair tomorrow and this week. We quote prices on everything. New lot of

### Laces and Embroideries,

bought at a sacrifice, and now sold at a sacrifice.

Come early for the best things.

## THE FAIR,

74, 76 and 78 Whitehall Street,

The One-Price, Fair-to-all, Plain-Figure, Honest-to-All, Money-Refund, House of Atlanta.

that rivals any effort of the fabric students of the world, cream, pink, blue and nile at 74c yard. Other merchants ask \$1 per yard.

### Plaids.

500 pieces Plaids, part wool plaids at 25c yard, worth 40c.

500 pieces Plaids, 44 inch wide, not 40 inch wide, at 50c yard.

500 pieces fine, all wool Plaids at 74c yard. As good as any \$1.00 value in Atlanta.

### Albatross Cloths.

Fine and Sheer Albatross Cloth in party shades, the consummation of the inspired artist weaver, a production in softly draping Textile

### Chinaware!

### Glassware!

Tumblers, 3c.

Goblets, choice of six designs, 5c.

Water pitchers, 36c; worth 50c.

Decorated graniteware pitchers,

48c; worth 75c.

## CALHOUN.

## COMBINATION OF GRAND RESOURCES.

## Massive Walls of Black Marble and Great Mounds of Iron Ore.

One of the Finest Agricultural Sections on the Face of the Earth,

Surrounded by One of the Most Varied Timber Belts in the South.

Decided Advantages in Water Power and an Abundance of Water Supply.

Admirable Climatic Changes, Splendid Health Advantages and Superior Manufacturing Position.

A glorious country. The region that surrounds Calhoun. Nothing can keep back the growth of such a section.

And nothing can stand in the way of the success of such a people.

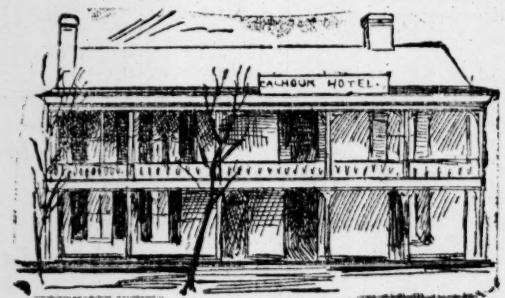
Where all the surroundings are so distinctive, it is difficult to begin an enumeration.

But when I state that Calhoun is one of the most ambitious and hopeful towns in the states I am deliberately sincere.

And when I go further and say that

shows a fine analysis compared with other ores that are being successfully mined, a distinction that cannot be fully appreciated, owing to the mere surface investigation that has been made, why it forms still another feature that will interest thoughtful capitalists.

Then there are the great forests of hard and soft timber in endless variety, near at hand, that suggest the necessity of spoke and wagon factories, saw mills, variety works, and all woodware factories, enterprises which, sooner or later, must be



CALHOUN HOTEL.

Calhoun county is blessed with a variety of wonderful resources, I write the simple truth.

When I proceed to step further still, and say that the valleys of this section represent the best farm lands on the face of the earth, I state an irrefutable fact.

But higher and greater still is the exalted refinement of this people, the unapproachable hospitality of these homes, and the consecrated fervor of their Christianity.

Distinctive in all things, Calhoun is blessed with the purest water that ever gurgled from mother earth, and the most delightful climate that ever invigorated the human family.

With an admirable railroad accessibility and an advantage in river navigation, she occupies a commercial position that is as promising as her great natural resources are distinctive.

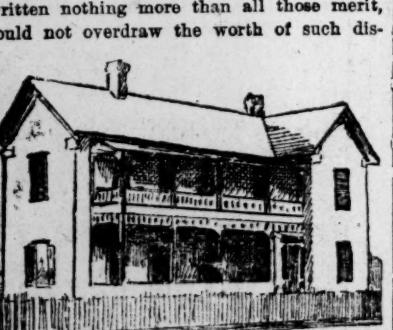
All glory to the town so admirably located; all honor to a people so signal courtesy; all praise to a community so confident and united, and all credit to a section so prominently blessed by nature's kindest offerings.

I am not tending beyond the bounds of truth—I am apprehensive lest I utterly fail to do simple justice to one of the best subjects that ever gave encouragement to the enthusiasm of a pen, that delights to picture the crowning resources of a great state.

The agricultural merit of the country surrounding Calhoun is alone sufficient to make the section great far beyond the worth of many regions in the fertile belts of any section, whose best lands can not excel those in this climate, where man can do outdoor work every day in the year.

Rob her of everything else; take away from her all of the abundant stores of minerals that lie hidden in the picturesque mountains, which lend sublimity to her location; ignore the great beds of black marble that here await the developing touch of capital; leave her alone with her fertile lands, excellent climate and noble people, and she is great in all the meaning of the word.

What more could I write about any section in the wilderness? What more could I say of any climate under the sun? What more could be desired by any people that ever graced society or gave dignity to a business community? I have certainly written nothing more than all those merit, could not overdraw the worth of such dis-



PROFESSOR E. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING HOUSE.

tinctions if I desired, and would not if I could.

When to these advantages, however, you add the massive walls of the best grade of black marble, which project from the side of the range of mountains that traverse this section, and contemplate for a moment the rare quality of such a variety of stone, as well as the great supply that can be had, you place this splendid section a round higher still on the ladder of development.

And when to this is added yet another distinction in the possession of unknown quantities of even more massive ore, which

reason that their innate culture will not allow them to do otherwise.

The excellent school building, a photograph of which appears in this article, shows to what extent they are encouraging the education of the young, and the enrollment of the institution is another feature of gratification.

Professor Ronald Johnston, one of the most experienced educators in the state, is in charge of the school, and the rare ability of this gentleman has done much toward popularizing Calhoun as an educational point. I have for years considered him one of the most finished preceptors in

This beautiful body of land stretches out like a panorama in the Oothcaloga valley.

Captain J. M. Harlan also has a splendid farm five and a half miles east on the Coosawattee river, containing 1,000 acres, on which he has extensive stock interests embracing mules and blooded horses.

Then there are the Reuben Gaines and the Stewart farms, both being models and devoted to the cultivation of wheat and clover.

Captain W. R. Rankin, one of the leading lawyers of north Georgia, was educated in South Carolina and admitted to the practice of law in 1868, after coming out of the war with a brilliant record. He commanded Company L, of the Palmetto Sharpshooters, at Appomattox, and distinguished himself by his gallantry. While Captain Rankin has been a resident of Calhoun since 1869, he did not enter actively into his practice until 1877, since which time he has made considerable reputation as a successful lawyer. His ability and faithfulness have been recognized by his people by his being elected mayor of his town, five times a member of the lower house of the state legislature, and one term in the senate. Captain Rankin is a man of indomitable energy, very enterprising, and is just now interesting himself in the establishment of a bank in his town, with a capital of \$25,000.

Starr & Starr is the style of a leading young law firm at Calhoun that also has an office at Spring Place. Colonel O. N. Starr, who resides at Calhoun, is a graduate of the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, of the class of 1878. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and has since been pursuing his practice at Calhoun, having already gained a position in the profession that would do honor to older members. He is known by his people as a young man of progressive thought and enterprising action, and holds their fullest confidence. Colonel Starr owns one of the handsomest houses in the place, besides thirty acres of fine valley land inside of the incorporate limits, which is set in clover, besides having other town property and landed interests in the county. For ten years he has been the attorney of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and besides law, he does an extensive real estate business.

Colonel F. A. Cantrell is another promising young member of the Calhoun bar who was admitted to the practice in 1879, after having undergone the most thorough preparation. By close attention to the demands of his profession, and tirelessly studying the interests of his clients, he has built up a practice that speaks well for his success in the past, and gives hope of

success in the future. Colonel Starr is a representative man in every respect.

Mr. H. F. Ferguson, who deals in general merchandise, clothing, shoes and furnishing articles, has a residence in Calhoun, and has an annual trade of \$20,000, which is well filled with a fine assortment of best goods that are offered the trade. He has been in business for eighteen years, during which time he has built up a large and growing trade, all of which is due to the man's consistent dealing, open capacity and exalted Christian character. He carries a stock valued at \$7,000, and does an annual trade of \$30,000. He is a man of the best. In addition to his large real estate interests, embracing two dwellings, several tenement houses, a number of desirable building lots, and a fine farm in Monroe county.

Mr. J. M. Neal, one of the leading business men of his town, and his prosperity, which is due to the best display of tact, energy and management, is one of the notable instances of the profit in well directed effort.

He carries one of the largest stocks of general merchandise in his town, and does an annual trade of \$30,000. He is a typical illustration of what industry may accomplish.

No man in north Georgia enjoys better credit, and no man in Calhoun is held in higher esteem by the business community. Besides his mercantile interests, he owns a comfortable dwelling and a valuable house. Such men deserve richly the success that crowns their efforts.

Mr. N. J. Boaz, a resident of Calhoun since 1852, has been in the mercantile business since 1866. He deals extensively in guano, and has prominent real estate interests, consisting of residential property, a well built two-story brick business house, and a magnificent body of 200 acres on Oothcaloga creek, which is finely adapted for stock raising. He is a trustee of the school board, and has been actively interested in every line of development, being one of the most progressive men in north Georgia. His people all regard him in the highest esteem, and his liberal disposition to encourage every enterprise that has for its object the upbuilding of his section.

Mr. Hillhouse, a leading contractor, has

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and town lots, and in every respect, a man who deals in general, shoes and furniture, a house \$3000, which he offered the trade, for eighteen years he has built up a large, all of which is due to his dealing, splendid Christian character valued at \$7,000, and trade that will compare in addition to his assets, embracing two tenement houses, a desirable building lot in Monroe county, one of the leading business men, and his prosperity, all best display of tact, energy, one of the notable in well directed effort, on credit ten years ago, the largest stock of goods in this town, and does an average of \$30,000. He is a type of industry may accomplish in Georgia enjoys better in Calhoun is held in the business community, his own and a valuable business men deserve richly in their efforts.

A resident of Calhoun in the mercantile business. He deals extensively in prominent real estate interests, a resident property, a well brick business house, and of 200 acres on Georgia, is finely adapted for business. He is a trustee of the board and has interested in every, being one of the most in north Georgia. He is in the highest liberal disposition to his enterprise that has for in the interest of his section. He is

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Every town should have a municipal board. Very much depends upon having a progressive body of men in control of the affairs of the city.

In this respect Calhoun has been very fortunate. Mayor W. M. Hughey, who is at the head of the city government, is fully alive to the possibilities of his town, and seems to look confidently to his future. He was a member of the council preceding his induction into the mayoralty, a position that he is holding for the second term. He owns several vacant lots, has a dwelling and store room, the latter being used by him for mercantile purposes, and is ably assisted by Messrs. W. L. Hines, W. D. Fain, M. E. Ellis and S. Mims.

The board has contracted for replacing the present oil lamps with gasoline, and other improvements will be made in the near future.

The city has a low tax rate of three mills, a distinction.

THE CALHOUN TIMES. The people of Calhoun and Gordon county should support The Times to a man. Editor Hall is doing some fine work in his paper, every issue of which is full of good thoughts on the resources of his section. He issues a good paper and deserves the best encouragement.

THE CALHOUN HOTEL. This is one of the most comfortable stopping places in the state, and it is not in the least surprising that the traveling public who are fortunate enough to pass their time within its hospitable walls, leave the town with the kindest recollections of the thoughtful matron in charge. Mrs. Boas is a lady of the highest culinary accomplishment, and nothing goes upon the table unless it is prepared in a most savory manner. Her rooms are all well furnished and thoroughly ventilated, and the attention given is such as to make every one feel that he or she is at home.

The house is enjoying a good patronage, several northern boarders having arranged board for the winter there. Among this number are Mrs. Scancke, an estimable matron, a little son and winsome daughter, Miss Miriam, who seem to be delighted with the surroundings at the hotel, and the great courtesy with which they have been received by the citizens.

Calhoun and Gordon county are sure to forward.

B. M. BLACKBURN.

The Egg Problem. M. M. Trumbull in The Open Court says: In my class was a little Irish boy about my own age, whose name was Jerry Grady; and when school was out for noon, Jerry said to me: "Did you think that about Columbus and me?" "Yes, Sir," I said. "Come on, Jerry, and I'll show you how Columbus done it." Now it so happened that Jerry's mother kept chickens, and when we reached the house he had no trouble in finding a fresh egg. First putting a clean plate on the floor, Jerry took the egg, and then, with a knife, cut it in two, and set it on the egg stand upright and alone. "There," said he, "that's the way Columbus done it; and I have no doubt it is, for I have often done it myself that way, and anybody else can do it. My object in correcting this bit of history, is to rescue him from the suspicion that he was ignorant of the easy, scientific, and purely mechanical solution of the egg problem. The reason why egg will not stand on end, is that its contents are not balanced either in weight or place, and it is therefore easily turned over, and will easily recognize its own center of gravity and stand upright, like a toy soldier which is made on the same principle.

#### LEMON ELIXIR.

Pleasant, Elegant, Reliable. For bilious fevers, and constipation, take Lemon Elixir. For rheumatic fevers, chills and malaria, take Lemon Elixir. For sleeplessness, nervousness and palpitation of the heart, take Lemon Elixir. For indigestion and foul stomach, take Lemon Elixir. Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach, kidneys or bowels. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga. 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at druggists.

#### LEMON HOT DROPS.

Cure all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

sun—thus

#### UNCLE SIMON PETER.

#### AN ESSAY ON KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.

BILL ARP CHRONICLES Uncle Simon Peter Richardson's Philosophy, and Explains Some of His Sayings.

#### Written for The Constitution.

Uncle Simon Peter Richardson heard a man say that he had kept sweet potatoes sound and sweet all winter and some years until potatoes came again.

"That's so," he replied. "I have no doubt of it. I have seen them kept for seven years, and they were still keeping, and what is more remarkable, they were growing and getting bigger every year."

Uncle Simon's assertions are very frequently surprised to his hearers, for he has traveled much and seen a great deal and is a man of observation. His manner of talk carries truth with it, and being a preacher, the presumptions of truth are all in his favor. "I lived at Key West a long time," he said, "and as there is no winter there the potatoes don't sleep long in the ground, but start up again and grow some more. They swell and crack open and put out sprouts, and are not fit to eat, but they don't rot if left in the ground. They will grow and grow until they get as big as a young log."

Sometimes a man weak in faith will walk off from Uncle Simon and leave him talking, and hence he is very cautious about narrating extraordinary experiences for fear they will not be fully believed and it will bring discredit upon his calling. It is astonishing how little we know about other countries and other people. When I was in Florida I heard a man ask another man if he had any sweet potatoes to sell. And he said "No, but if Iaps will you do you are welcome to them. I expect you can get a 100 bushels in half a day's plowing, if you don't mind the trouble."

"All right," said he, "I'll go for the laps." I found out that laps were potatoes left in the ground after the season was passed and they grew again and made potatoes the next season, without cultivation and the second crop was called a "lapse."

A friend of Uncle Simon told me that he was a truthful man—strictly truthful, and not given even to innocent exaggeration. Said he: "I had heard that he was born and raised in South Carolina, and as that was my native state, I asked him one day what part of the state he came from and he replied without hesitation, "I came from Dutch Fork." He saw me smile and said: "You are acquainted with Dutch Fork I presume. Yes, I was born and raised right there and am not ashamed to own it. If I am anybody or have done anything worthy of a man I deserve the more credit for having sprung from the Fork."

My friend told me that Simon Peter was the first man he ever heard admit that he came from Dutch Fork—for it was a poor, barren, God-forsaken region, between two rivers about twenty miles this side of Newberry, and the people who lived there had nothing and didn't want anything, and raised their scrappy, tow-headed children on potatoes and dirt. Clay was a popular diet among them and a good substitute for chewing gum and tobacco.

Uncle Simon used to be a book agent. That business is a good school for a man or even a woman to acquire cheek and learn the ways of the world. He was appointed an agent to sell Bibles, and to beg money to buy more Bibles, and he gave Bibles away to the poor, and so he traveled overland all over the country, and talked and prayed and preached as he went along. No refusal ever bluffed him, for his heart was in his work, and he rarely left a man without getting something out of him, or leaving a Bible with him. One day he stopped in front of a store and introduced himself and made known his business. The merchant was a loud-talking, obstinate man, and said: "Well, you needn't stop here for money. We have been bled to death in this town. There's hardly a day passes but what some broken-down man or woman comes along for charity. No, sir, we are bled to death."

"But," said Uncle Simon, "my work is for the Lord. I'm after giving the people God's book, and—"

"Well, you'll get nothing out of me. I tell you we are bled to death."

"Won't you give me \$1 for the Bible cause?"

"No, sir."

"Fifty cents?"

"No, sir."

"Twenty-five cents?"

"No, sir; not a cent. I tell you we are bled to death by beggars."

"Well," said Uncle Simon, "please step inside and let me show you my arm."

"I don't want to see your arm," the man said, gruffly.

"Well, just come in. I want to show it to you. It is a curiosity."

And the crowd followed Uncle Simon into the store and watched him take off his coat and roll up his sleeve. He pointed out three little scars near the elbow and said:

"One time I was very sick, and sent for a doctor to come and bleed me, and he tried three times to hit the vein, but missed it, and never got a drop of blood."

He rolled down his sleeve and put on his coat and remarked: "A man can be bled that way every day, but if no blood comes he is no worse off for blood, is he, my friend?"

The crowd laughed, and the merchant's face turned red, and he took Uncle Simon back to his desk and gave him \$5.

One time the old gentleman was traveling in a hack that was full of passengers, and as they were passing a poor, desolate farm they saw a woman picking cotton, and there were six little half-clad cotton-headed children near by trying to help her. One of the men pointed at her and said: "Yonder is the old hen and her chickens; I'll bet the whole shebang don't get fifty pounds a day."

Uncle Simon said: "Stop driver; stop a minute. Gentleman, that is a poor woman: a very poor woman. She can hardly stand up straight, she has been stooping so long over that little low cotton, and he tried three times to hit the vein, but missed it, and never got a drop of blood."

The others made up five dollars and Uncle Simon called the oldest girl to the fence and gave it to her. She looked wild and scared, but took it with tremors, and the tiger was bled to death.

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# THE BIGGEST THING IN ATLANTA

## M. Rich & Bros.' Furniture Dep't

Is today the biggest thing in Atlanta. It contains the finest Furniture to be found in the south, and in popular prices we lead the van. We mean what we say when we assure the public that no other house in the city can successfully compete with us. Our immense stock is entirely new, comprising the very latest designs especially selected for this market, and offered at manufacturers' prices. All we ask is an inspection of this elegant stock to convince our patrons that 'tis to their interest to buy of us. We keep no old stock and shop-worn goods—the best and at the lowest prices is our motto. In complete Suites for Parlor, Hall, Boudoir, Bed Room and Office, we can please every taste, guaranteeing satisfaction in price and quality.

## Mother's Friend Shirt Waists.

We are sole agents for the famous "Mother's Friend" Shirt Waists. The best and most popular waist in the world. Our stock in this line is the largest in the south, and must be seen to be appreciated. We have sizes to suit all ages. To go with the celebrated waists, we have just opened an immense stock of elegant Windsor Ties and Bows, in every combination of color—the nobbiest and prettiest in the city. We call special attention to our unique and attractive show window, given up this week to a full display of "Mother's Friend" Waists. It is the most original and brilliant display in this department ever made in Atlanta.

## CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS.

Our Carpet, Rug and Matting Department occupies a larger area than that of any other house in the south. We are direct importers of fine European and Oriental Fabrics, and our stock in all popular lines is the largest and best selected in the southern states. We furnish the most elegant mansions with the most sumptuous products of foreign and domestic looms, and the humblest homes of the city can also be supplied with outfit suitable to the demands of modern taste and comfort, at prices in keeping with the means of the working masses. We are determined to make our house the headquarters in the Carpet Trade—the place where the people can get the best goods for the least money.

## Lovely Silks and Woolens!

We have opened the loveliest line of Silk and Woolen Combination Suits for Easter ever seen in this city. Our stock comprises French Failles, Bengalines, Pou de Soie and Regents in new and charming styles. We have a splendid assortment of figured and plain China Silks, a full line of Black and Colored Silk Velvets, Black Laces, Nets and Grenadines. We have the prettiest line of Evening Dress Goods in the south.

## CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

Our Cloak and Wrap Department is complete, comprising the very latest and loveliest Blazers, Reefs and Spring Wraps, the choicest stock in the city.

Ladies' Gossamers at 50c each, worth \$2.50, and in all sizes.

# M. RICH & BROS.,

54 and 56 Whitehall Street, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 East Hunter Street, Atlanta, Ga.

## FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

### THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION AT AN END.

#### A Geological Survey of the State to Be Made—Money Appropriated for Other Public Purposes.

Raleigh, N. C., March 14.—[Special]—The legislative session of 1891 has, like all good and bad things, come to an end. There was a vast deal of legislation, both good and bad. In some of it the alliance was rather too prominent, but in some there were carved out issues for the next campaign.

It will no doubt interest many readers of THE CONSTITUTION to know, in the briefest way, what the first alliance legislature in the Old North State did. The principal acts are given below in a succinct shape:

Appropriations—\$10,000 annually for a geological survey of the state (to which sum the United States government will add an equal one and will also expend \$150,000 on a perfect map of the state); \$25,000 for the state's display at the world's fair (this money coming out of the interest on the direct tax which the government refunds and which the state invests in its own 4 per cent consols); \$85,000 to the state hospital at Morganton, \$67,000 to the one at Raleigh, and \$43,000 to the one at Goldsboro (all these were formerly termed insane asylums, but the last legislature changed the name to hospital); \$40,000 for the white institute for the blind and the colored institute for the deaf and dumb and blind; \$10,000 for the new white institute for deaf mutes; \$10,000 for that for negroes; \$10,000 for the Oxford orphan asylum for whites; \$1,000 for that for negroes; \$10,000 for the normal and industrial school for negroes; \$10,000 to the penitentiary (not a new appropriation, but merely the undrawn balance of the 1880 appropriation, which is to be used in the purchase of industrial plant); \$3,000 to the North Carolina Soldiers' Home; \$1,250 for furniture, etc., for the government; \$800 to the state colored industrial association; \$1,500 for repairs of buildings at the state university; 25 cents for property, for general purposes, 3 cents—total, 43 cents. On polls, \$1.29.

Creating a railway commission of three members, salary \$2,000, agent \$1,000, with rate-making powers; the commission to be a court of record inferior only to the supreme court. Railways required to redeem unused tickets, and allowed to issue emigrant tickets; ticket scalping forbidden.

Forbidding all dredging for oysters and clams and oysters and mussels in the state, and allowing the state board of education to invest any proceeds of the sale of its swamp lands, of which it holds 1,000,000 acres. Amending the constitution so solicitors are elected by the state-at-large instead of by districts. Making the commissioners of agriculture and education agents of immigration, with no increase of salary. Requiring tax collectors to gather agricultural statistics and make report of the same to the department of agriculture. Requiring superior court clerks to make annual reports of all funds in their hands. Declaring January 19th, "Lee's Birthday," a public holiday.

Prohibiting all agents from carrying on their business by imposing a \$1000 license tax in each county where they might be engaged. Extending until June 30, 1892, the time for the settlement of the state debt. There are very few bonds now outstanding and unexchanged. Incorporating the Soldiers' Home, at Raleigh; the institution for white deaf mutes, at Morganton; the Normal and Industrial School for white girls, not yet located, and the colored Agricultural and Mechanical college, not yet located. Allowing persons to change name—once only. Giving justices of the peace jurisdiction in all cases where, though a deadly weapon is used, no serious harm is done. Prohibiting the sale of gifts of cigarettes or matches except for making them, to persons under sixteen years of age.

ing all banks and bankers to make stated reports to the state treasurer.

Providing for the use in the public schools as textbooks works on the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and their effects. Making embezzlement of funds by superior court clerks a felony. Making four feet the height of new walls, and making it a misdemeanor to entice minors from the state.

Requiring physicians and dentists from other states, practicing here, to file a certificate of their proper license or else be regularly examined.

Allowing the governor to offer rewards for felons, whether their names be known or unknown, providing for the receipt of the direct tax refund, for the payment of taxes, and for the payments to holders of certificates or tax receipts; the balance remaining after six years to be covered into the state treasury.

Encouraging searches for phosphate deposits in navigable streams, and elsewhere.

Allowing the extension westward from Goldsboro, of the Atlantic and North Carolina railway, out of the two railroads which the state is a stockholder.

Allowing the state to be a stockholder in the

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## GEORGIA HISTORY.

THE PAPERS IN PRINT BY ABSALOM H. CHAPPELL.

Three Small Pamphlets that Have a Distinct Interest in a State Historical Collection—About the Author.

Absalom H. Chappell might have written a voluminous and very valuable work about Georgia history. While he failed to write a great deal, and even all that he wrote has not been published, the three little volumes in print, bearing his name, have a distinct interest and a distinct value.

Perhaps he could not technically be classed as one of the state's "historians." That ponderous honor calls for a length and breadth of narrative—a sheer volume of manuscript, if you please—that would overweigh and stagger the pretensions of these slender volumes.

It is a truck farm, speaking relatively, and not a plantation. The author has been chosen of his material, and works in a confined space.



ABSAALOM H. CHAPPELL.

What the cut-out lacks in volume is supplied, in point of interest, by a thoroughness that results from the conscientious labor.

The personality of the author, the intrinsic historic interests of the subjects upon which he wrote, the argumentative and comparative fashion of the narrative—these and other considerations invest the work with a peculiar historical "value" which have only aggregate character and value.

There are three little books, the first and second in one cover. The subjects are:

"The Oconee War."

"Alexander McDowellry."

"General Elijah Clark."

"Colonel Benjamin Hawkins."

"Middle Georgia."

"Middle Georgia and the Negro."

"Middle Georgia and the Land Lottery System."

"The Pine Mountain."

"King's Gap and King's Trails."

"The Pine Barren Speculation of 1794 and 1795."

"The Yazoo Fraud."

The third little book is a separate volume, with only two chapters:

"General John J. Crittenden."

"General Anthony Wayne."

As stated above, not all that Mr. Chappell wrote has found its way into print. The three books published in Columbus in 1875 are rarely found now. It may be that some day they will be republished, together with much that was left in manuscript amongst the papers of Mr. Chappell.

## The Author.

Absalom Harris Chappell was born in Hancock County, Georgia, on December 18, 1801, and died in Columbus, Ga., on December 11th, 1878, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years.

He was educated at the celebrated classical school at Mt. Zion in Hancock county, under the tutorage of Dr. Nathan S. S. Brewster. After graduating from that school he read law for over a year in New York. His law studies were completed at Athens in the law department of the university, and he was twice elected to the legislature from that county.

In 1842 he married Loreto R. Lamar, of Putnam county, a sister of Mirabeau B. Lamar, once president of the United States, and of the elder L. Q. C. Lamar. In 1836 he moved to Macon, Georgia, and resided there for the next ten years, during which period he was in the full zenith of his strength and manhood, and acquired a reputation throughout the state, both in law and politics. From Bibb county he was twice elected to the legislature, once to the house and once to the senate. When the legislature was in session he was elected president of that body.

He was admitted to the bar in 1821, and commenced the practice in Sandersville, Washington County. In 1824 he removed to Forsyth, in Monroe county, where he continued to reside for twelve years, with increasing practice. During this time he also took an active part in politics, and was twice elected to the legislature from that county.

In 1842 he was elected to congress under the general ticket system. During his two years' term he made his mark in that body. He belonged to the whig party, which was in ascendance in the state. In 1845 he was elected to the state house, his record being strongly whig, and it was complicated by his desire to keep him in congress. But at this time his party took a new departure, yielding, as he thought, too far to the northern wing of the party, thereby jeopardizing the rights of the south, and too far in the composition of that constitution. He bitterly opposed this course and refused to sacrifice what he considered a principle to party expediency. This stand of his cut short his congressional career. But, as a reward for his honesty and independence, he was the next year, 1845, elected to the state senate, and was made president of that body as stated.

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In 1853 Colonel Chappell moved to Columbus, and having acquired an ample competency, retired from the active practice of his profession, and from politics. He was, however, in 1855 elected from Muscogee county to the state house of representatives. For the results of the war his fortune was greatly shattered, but he bore his misfortunes, which were common to his country, with dignity and with cheerfulness. His whole life having been one of study and intelligence, he had a good mind, and a pleasurable occupation with his books, and to his last day he read with all the zest and earnestness of youth. He conceived the idea of utilizing his vision in a way that might be profitable to posterity. Hence his "Miscellany of Georgia," which gives to historians and geologists, that would otherwise have been lost to knowledge. The work was published in three parts in pamphlet form, comprising in all some 240 pages.

Up to the time of his death, which was very sudden, Mr. Chappell still had much of his best work in manuscript on the same general subject. The published portions of his work seem to have been withdrawn from the market—it is hoped with a view of ultimately giving to the public in bound form, not only what is already in print, but also, what he left in manuscript.

Mr. Chappell's life, character and public service deserve a more extended notice than can be given in these reviews of Georgia's historical works. During his long and active life he made a deep impress on the times in which he lived, and on the men with whom he was associated. The great part he took in the public service will be left to history.

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It is a truck farm, speaking relatively, and not a plantation. The author has been chosen of his material, and works in a confined space.

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Is filled with all of the newest and most fashionable Woollens.

We can't quote prices for Winter Clothing and Overcoats and Underwear. Come in, state your prices, and the goods are yours.

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Is filled with all of the newest and most fashionable Woollens.

We have all the latest styles of Suits, tailor-made, for men and boys.

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## A CLUB

With but two members—the purchaser and seller. Less complication, less expense and a lower price as the consequence. The ordinary \$50 Club Watch at \$40 cash, or \$43.20 on 12 months time.

Freeman &amp; Crankshaw

—USE—

Hickey's Magic Hairline

For the prevention of baldness, removing dandruff and all other diseases of the scalp. Contains no oil, and is a perfect dressing for the hair. Increase the scalp and its disease sent free on application. For sale by all druggists and the manufacturer.

E. J. HICKEY,  
Nov 1st Nos. 212, 214 8th St., Augusta, Ga.

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CRYSTAL LENSES  
TRADE MARK  
Quality First and Always.



We have a general facility for the manufacture of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound.

FAULENER, KELLAM & MOORE  
Scientific Opticians,  
Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

*Armour's*  
Extract of BEEF.

The best and most economical "Stock" for Soups, Etc. One pound equals forty-five pounds of prime lean Beef.

Send for our book of receipts showing use of ARMOUR'S EXTRACT in Soups and Sauces.

ARMOUR &amp; CO., Chicago.

GOLDSMITH,  
30 S. Broad Street.  
ACREAGE.

19 acres on Bell railroad, \$1,000.  
100 acres Marietta road, per acre \$100.  
14 acres near Ponce de Leon \$10,000.  
10 acres Edgewood, level and nice, \$10,000.  
15 acres McPherson mountain, \$6,400.  
17 acres Marietta road, \$1,000.  
17 acres Marietta road, near in, \$17,000.  
15 acres Chestnut street, city, \$3,000.  
15 acres Peachtree street, city, \$3,000.  
55 acres Flat shore road, very desirable. The new dummy line splits it; \$600 an acre.  
45 acres near the above, 2 houses on it, \$4,500.  
6 acres on Peachtree, \$1,000.  
6 acres on Jet, Vine and Walnut, city, \$7,800.  
15 acres Simpson street, between Ashby and Chestnut, \$18,000.  
10 acres on W. & R. R. close to the "Frigate." Cheap, \$8,500.

We have vacant lots in every part of the city. Beautifully located. If you want one we can find the bill. Beautiful surroundings. If you are seeking one, we can suit you exactly. If you have property to sell of any kind, list it with us. We are selling property, let us sell yours.

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SAM'L W. GOODE & CO. S  
Real Estate Offers, No. 1 Ma-  
rietta st., cor. Peachtree.

\$7,500 for very good 2-story, 8-room resi-  
dence, on lot 50x100 feet with wide side alley.  
Is between the two Peachtree. Beautiful lo-  
cation. Large lot, 100x100 feet of land.  
Electric cars. Water and gas; stable. Very  
choice. No better neighborhood in the city.  
\$21,000 for one of the most attractive homes on  
Peachtree street. Large lot, 100x100 feet with  
state roof, wide halls, 3 bathrooms, numer-  
ous closets. Every modern improvement  
and the entire house elegantly finished  
inside and out. Large lot, 100x100 feet in the rear.  
Also has side alley, street paved, one-half block from electric car line,  
and in a neighborhood and locality as good  
as any in the city. Near Peachtree. \$15,  
1/2 cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent in-  
terest. Servants' houses, fine coal and wood  
storage facilities, good barn and stable, ex-  
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\$11,000 for choice, new, 2-story, modern, 10-room  
West Peachtree residence, water, gas, paved  
street and sidewalk, convenient to horse and  
electric lines, first-class location, 100x100  
feet, fine outlook. A very desirable,  
modern home, on liberal terms.

\$8,000 for very desirable residence lot on Crew  
street. Close in and the most desirable  
part of that street, 50x200 feet. Easy terms.

24 acres for \$500 per acre, 3 miles from Kimball  
House, on Peachtree street, on main county road; high, level tract, well  
shaded and watered, and at least 1,500 people  
live within three-fourths of a mile. Terms,  
1/2 cash, balance 1 and 2 years with 7 per cent  
interest. Make up your syndicate and make money.

Very choice Peachtree home on the market;  
large, well-constructed, tastefully shaded and lovely.  
Large lawn, pretty houses and lawns in front, and it  
looks toward the east.

Choice vacant Peachtree lots with either east or  
west front on Peachtree street.

20 acres with 1,100 feet front on electric line, 1,700  
feet front on Ponce de Leon extension and 500  
feet on White's road, opposite Kirk-  
land's Lamp Company's property. The whole  
well shaded and no waste land. Easy terms.

\$2,500 will secure a bargain this week in a beau-  
tifully located tract, 100x100 feet, one block  
from Kimball House, \$1,000 cash, remainder  
in 6 and 12 months.

15 acres of residence property 2 blocks from  
the Peachtree, for \$10,000 cash. Who  
can duplicate the offer of as choice a tract of  
residence property in a first-class neighborhood  
with no objectionable surroundings? In-

North avenue and Spring street lots near and be-  
tween the Peachtree streets and convenient to  
both horse and electric cars.

SAM'L. W. GOODE & CO.

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE  
MESSAGE  
TO ALL NON-RESIDENTS.

We solicit the sale of Atlanta real estate, be-  
longing to all non-residents, and desire the patron  
age of those wanting Atlanta property.

We have for sale beautiful houses and vacant  
lots all over Atlanta, and have some suburban  
tracts of land on all sides of the city. We have  
also for sale timber, farm, mineral lands all over  
the south. We represent Atlanta as the finest and  
most prosperous city in the south. No sea or river  
to overflow us. We are high and dry. The healthiest  
place in the United States. Investments made  
here as solid as the rock of Gibraltar. Truly  
safe profits or no danger of loss. We solicit your cor-  
respondence and patronage. Address

REEDS & CO.,  
15 South Peachtree Street,  
Marietta.

## DO NOT WANT HIM.

SAVANNAH IRISHMEN DO NOT CARE  
FOR A VISIT

From Delegates Who Are Seeking Funds to  
Carry on a Faction Fight at Home.  
They Will Be Treated Civilly.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—The  
Parnellites envoys will receive no invitation to  
come to Savannah. If they do come the league  
here will not tender them a reception. Neither  
will it go out of its way as a body to  
make their stay pleasant or a success in a  
financial sense.

This is what some of the officers and  
prominent members stated today. They regret the visit of the Parnellites to this  
country in the present chaotic state of the  
party at home. They seem to think that all  
differences there should have been adjusted  
before another appeal should be made in this  
country for money. While Savannah Irish-  
men have always given liberally to the  
cause, they do not propose to open their purses to the rep-  
resentatives of a faction, to give them money to be  
used in prolonging internal strife.

Parnell has many warm admirers here. So  
has Mr. McCarthy and his aides. While such  
prominent workers as are coming to the  
United States will undoubtedly receive some  
attention from individuals if they come to this  
city it is fully realized that, with the  
divergence of opinion existing, it would not be  
advisable to go further than this.

Our Bible Literature.

Jewish Messenger.

It is unfortunate that the word Bible has come  
down to us as expressive of what originally was  
the law, the prophets and the sacred writings.  
For the term Bible signifies a book; the Hebrew  
divisions indicate a literature. A good deal of mis-  
understanding respecting scripture and indifference  
to its study can be traced to its being re-  
garded as a book. We are accustomed to associate  
with the word book a logical sequence, a  
plan or plot, a development, a conclusion, finally  
of some sort. But the Bible is just the reverse of  
a book, judged by this standard. It is not a book,  
save in metaphor and the phraseology of the un-  
thinking. It is first and last a literature; running  
the whole gamut of feeling and presenting within  
the compass of a few hundred pages what infinite  
variety of subject, treatment, style, thought!  
Here we have history, genealogy, drama, the lyric,  
the epic, the loud-sounding psalm, the gentle  
lamenting, the hymn, the song, whose ex-  
pressive beauty shines like a gem in eastern  
casket; the sober proverb, as fresh and stimulat-  
ing as when first uttered by the city's gate; the  
impassioned outburst of the seer, the dry details  
of the chronicler, the lovely idyll of Ruth, the profound  
philosophy of Job, mystic rhapsody, precise  
statutes, wailing, ecstasy, the problem of life, and  
of life beyond death, thoughts of God and of a  
wider humanity than one race and people—how  
varied is the literature, scripture, call it what you  
will, in its nature, its character, its style, its  
language, its meaning! Let us turn to the Hebrew  
scripture, and we find the same, call it what you  
will, in its nature, its character, its style, its  
language, its meaning! Let us turn to the Hebrew  
scripture, and we find the same, call it what you  
will, in its nature, its character, its style, its  
language, its meaning!

But the Bible is not only a literature in the vari-  
ety of its subject from the cosmogony of the  
pentateuch to the prophecy of Malachi. It reveals  
as well the genius of literature in its style, lan-  
guage, literary method. As if to stamp it with a charm  
that was to resist age and time, it illustrates almost  
every variety of literary composition and figure of  
rhetoric. It is a book of books, the book of books, the  
book of books of all books. It is the book of books of  
Genesis with the vivid word-painting of an  
Isaiah, the easy narrative of the books of Samuel  
with the rhythm and swell of the psalms, or Ruth  
and its picturesque age-marks with the dinge of  
the Kohelet or the florid wealth if the Song of  
Songs. But more than this—would you have humor?  
What better example than Elijah's appeal to the  
priests of Baal or Jotham's fable of the olive tree?  
Can pathos of David's sorrow at Absalom's death be surpassed? Is it satire? There  
are sheaves of it in the prophetical psalm, the  
irony? Let us turn to the Hebrew scripture, and  
we find the same, call it what you will, in its  
nature, its character, its style, its  
language, its meaning!

But the Bible is not only a literature in the vari-  
ety of its subject from the cosmogony of the  
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we find the same, call it what you will, in its  
nature, its character, its style, its  
language, its meaning!

There is danger in impure blood. There is  
safety in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great  
blood purifier. 100 doses one dollar.

To the Invalid.

Life without health is not a pleasure, but a bur-  
den. Many are sufferers who would give all to  
be well, still they fail to give attention to so-called  
minor troubles, such as headache, (pains, etc.) are  
a fruitful cause of the long list of "un-  
curables." These diseases are regarded by the  
majority as only causing pain and not having any  
effect upon the health. A greater mistake cannot  
be made, for no one who has piles, fistula or any of  
these diseases can long enjoy good health. It is  
not only dangerous but the height of folly to put  
off the treatment of any of these diseases, hoping  
to get well, for they will not; but you run the risk  
of becoming a chronic invalid, and in a condition  
incurable. For years this class of disease received no attention from the profession,  
and therefore the treatment was painful and un-  
satisfactory. It is left to a few to care for  
cases and improve the treatment, and thereby  
make themselves benefactors for all ages.

I have given years to the study of these diseases,  
their cure, etc., and can offer you the latest and  
most improved treatment. My treatment  
is the result of my experience, together with  
others, and the treatment is simple, painless,  
and no knife, ligature or incision, and  
no loss of time from business or interference  
with pleasure. My methods will stand the closest  
scrutiny. I have given my name to my treatment  
and thereby the trade name of "Hood's Sars, Sarsaparilla."  
I will give you any information you  
may wish. If you are skeptical, I can give you  
references that will satisfy you. If you want  
to investigate, write me. Respectfully yours,

D. JACKSON,  
Hirsch Building, Atlanta, Ga.  
sun wed fri

Two five-room houses  
renting for \$20 per month,  
\$2,000.

J.C. HENDRIX & CO.

Feb 15-dim.

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE  
EXCHANGE.

No 5 S. Pryor St., Atlanta Ga.

The great growth of Atlanta during the past  
year, from 1880 to 1890, cannot be exceeded  
in 1891, and the opportunities for those who  
desire judicious investments in Atlanta real estate  
before the spring boom are quite as favorable as  
during last summer.

We shall be pleased to advise our friends and  
customers of special bargains. We offer the fol-  
lowing, which we consider good value:

1. Lots inside city limits, 5x100 and within one  
block of Peachtree street, which will be electric line  
shortly, price \$5,000.

2/4 acre inside city, surrounded by streets,  
price \$4,000.

3. Lots on Peachtree street, corner of Peachtree  
and Marietta, \$10,000.

4. Lots on Peachtree street, \$10,000.

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WE HANDLE LATE  
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Atlanta, Ga.

ONS,  
A. C. L. I. M. E  
ET AND C. R. E.

J. KING, Sec'y and Treas.  
pply Co.,  
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Machinery, Tools,  
Fittings and Brass  
ers for Corrugated  
n Roofing. Wood-  
and discounts.  
TA, GA.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS  
24 Pages.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

THIRD PART.  
Pages 13-18

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

At Auction At Auction At Auction At Auction At Auction

## GREAT AUCTION SALE —OF— Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Furniture,

and everything usually kept in a large Carpet and Furniture House.

### MONDAY

at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., we will sell Furniture of every description and the remainder of our Fine Wilton, Velvet, Moquette and Brussels Carpets. The choicest patterns and newest in design. The entire lot will be disposed of at your own price.

### TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

We will clean out the remainder of our Furniture and Carpets, and if they do not bring one-half cost, they are yours. We will not carry a single article to St. Louis. Every piece of Furniture in our establishment must be sold by that time. We have bedroom, parlor, library, dining room and hall furniture of every description. Your price will buy them at auction on these days. We have a choice selection of parlor chairs and general bric-a-brac that would grace the most costly homes.

Come to the auction sale tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### THE RHODES & HAVERTY FURNITURE CO., 89 and 91 Whitehall Street.

At Auction At Auction At Auction At Auction At Auction

OPERA HOUSE—MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MARCH 16TH AND 17TH  
—AND ST. PATRICK'S DAY MATINEE.—  
**NEWTON BEERS.**  
SUPPORTED BY  
MARIE WELLESLEY.  
And a Competent Company in the Following Plays:  
MONDAY NIGHT, The Metodrama.  
TUESDAY MATINEE, Spectacular Drama.  
TUESDAY NIGHT, Comedy Drama.  
LOST IN LONDON! Enoch Arden THE FUGITIVES!  
Heart O'Beakmon, Coal Mine Cornish Coast, Annie's Vision  
Scene, London Streets, Island of Palms, Transla-  
tion of Enoch. Mr. Beers, as Roger the Tramp,  
or the Escaped Convict.

Grand Family Matinee St. Patrick's Day, at 2:30 O'clock.  
NOTE—Mr. Beers has lately produced the above plays in Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, St. Louis,  
Cincinnati and New Orleans.

### THE SENATE OF GEORGIA.

ROBERT G. MITCHELL, President of Senate.  
I did not use the Smoke Ball Treatment myself, but a friend did who claimed to be benefited by it.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS, Secretary of Senate.  
I hereby certify that I have used the Carbolic Smoke Ball Treatment for catarrhal trouble in the head, also cold on the lungs, and I say unquestionably that it excels anything for the purpose I ever used, relieving one in a short time.

SETH TATUM, Senator Thirty-Seventh District.  
I used the Smoke Ball Treatment for catarrh, and found relief in its use.

J. W. JOHNSTON, Senator Twenty-Ninth District.  
I used the Carbolic Smoke Ball for headache and catarrh, and found instant relief.

ROBERT TODD, Senator Thirty-Fifth District.  
I used the Smoke Ball treatment for a bad cough and severe cold in the head and obtained relief.

J. TROUP TAYLOR, Journal Clerk of Senate.  
I am familiar with the effects of the Carbolic Smoke Ball Treatment, having seen it used by many of my friends, and can unquestionably commend it to any one suffering from colds. It is especially beneficial for colds in the head.

REV. J. JONES, Chaplain of Senate.  
I have tried the Smoke Ball Treatment and I think it a good thing.

J. W. BOYD, Senator Fifth District.  
I used the Carbolic Smoke Ball Treatment for cold in the head and lungs; I also had a severe cough. Am glad to say that I am entirely cured.

C. H. ELLINGTON, Senator Twenty-Ninth District.  
I hereby certify that I have used the Carbolic Smoke Ball for a very severe cold, and I found it equal to any remedy I have ever tried for the same.

I. C. VAN DWYER, Messenger Clerk of Senate.  
I have used the Smoke Ball Treatment for a catarrhal trouble and a severe cough, and was relieved by its use.

The "Carbolic Smoke Ball Treatment" will positively cure "La Grippe," catarrh, colds, bronchitis, asthma, neuralgia, catarrhal deafness, hay fever, throat troubles, and lung troubles.

ONE WEEK'S FREE TREATMENT.

PRICE OF TREATMENT, \$1.50. Office—41, 42, 43 Traders' Bank (take elevator), 16 Decatur Street. Our 10-page pamphlet sent free on application.

The Remedy is on Sale at JACOBS' PHARMACY.

**CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL COMPANY.**

**W. A. BATES,**

Stocks, Bonds and Loans

14 West Alabama Street.

GRAMLING & NISBET,

79, 81 AND 83 WHITEHALL STREET.

They Are Coming!

\$40,000 Worth of New Goods to be  
Thrown on the Market!

Such Wonderful Bargains Never Before Offered!

We have been receiving and opening our spring stock for ten days, and you will find everything at the lowest prices. We have one of the best assortments to be found in the city, and we only ask an inspection, and if we are not in the front rank, in full uniform, don't buy from us. We have on of the handsomest lines of

Dress Goods and Silks

To be found in the city, and our low prices make it a favorite with all in search of bargains. We are the BARGAIN MAKERS. We ask an examination of our goods and prices, and you may be judge and jury; but we are satisfied we will get a verdict in our favor.

500 pieces of DRESS GOODS in all the new shades, plaids and stripes, to be sold at half their value. Nothing like it ever seen before.

5,000 yards Lonsdale Bleached Domestic, yard wide, at 65¢. Only ten yards to one customer.

6,000 yards Dress Ginghams, lovely plaids and stripes, at 50¢. Only one pattern to each customer.

SPECIAL SALE TABLE LINENS, TOWELS AND NAPKINS!

2,000 yards India Linen at 65¢, worth 115¢.

100 pieces plaid and striped Dress Goods at 25¢, worth 50¢.

20 pieces China Silk, 35¢, worth 50¢.

Be sure and see our Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.

100 pieces of Black Henrietta.

25 pieces Black Silk, at half price.

10 pieces Gloria Silk, 42 inches wide.

50 pieces Colored Silk to be sold; they must go.

THE BEST LINE OF EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS IN THE CITY. All matched, and our low prices make this one of our Special Departments. Everything in Swiss, Mull and Naisook, from the daintiest little edge up to as wide as you want, with inserting and narrow edge to match.

100 pieces Baby Floucing, from 25¢ to \$1.50. Nothing to match this in the city.

50 pieces 40-inch Floucing at 50¢. Nothing to compare with them in the state.

Torchon Lace at one-half price to close them out.

HOSIERY AND HANDKERCHIEFS!

We lead them all in this department. Children's fast black Hose from 10¢ to \$1. Nothing to match them in the city. We bought them cheap and sell them cheap. Our stock of Ladies' Hose is unequalled. 100 dozen Ladies' Hose 25¢, worth 50¢; this is a stunner. 50 dozen Ladies' Hose 35¢, worth 75¢; see them. 4,000 Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 5¢, worth 15¢. 200 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched at 10¢, worth 25¢. 500 dozen better ones at half price.

CORSETS, CORSETS.

Thompson's Glove-Fitting, the Celebrated R. & G., the Common Sense, Dr. Warner's Health, the renowned Ferris Waist for Ladies and Misses, and many other makes, all at the lowest cash prices.

GLOVES.

Gloves for everybody. If you want anything in Gloves, don't buy till you see ours. We carry full lines of all kinds. Kids, Silk, Taffeta, and Lisle-Thread Silk Mitts, Black, Tan and Evening Shades in endless variety.

A full line of Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes. All goods solid leather. No trash.

Every pair guaranteed as represented. Give us a trial on Shoes.

SHOES. SHOES.

GRAMLING & NISBET,  
79, 81 and 83 Whitehall Street, 90 South Broad Street.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath's  
HEADQUARTERS FOR

Hardwood and Marbleized Mantels, Plain and Ornamental Grates, Tile  
Hearts and Facings, Plain and Ornamental Gas Fixtures. Sanitary  
Plumbers. Steam and Gas Fitters. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

36 and 38 Peachtree Street.

ATLANTA, GA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. D. APPLETON & CO. have the pleasure of announcing a new book by the author of "A Social Departure."

AN AMERICAN GIRL IN LONDON,

BY SARA JEANNETTE DUNCAN.

With 50 illustrations by F. H. TOWNSEND, 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50.

A brilliant book, picturing English sights, society, customs and amusements, as seen by an unassuming and witty observer. The same qualities which made "A Social Departure" a success will make "An American Girl in London" a book which is "talked about everywhere."

AT HALF PRICE.

Odd pieces of Parlor furniture will be shown before our store on Monday morning at half price. Rare bargains. Cash. Andrew J. Miller & Son.

AT THE HEAD.

We are now offering, for a limited time, and at only a fraction of the original cost, this famous work, which is a genuine reprint of the ninth edition, not a reduced work, with necessarily valuable omissions. The Encyclopedia Britannica consists of

TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES

of over 800 pages each. In addition thereto, we have five volumes prepared by American

scholars, as supplements to this grand work, treating of every subject of interest to the scholar and general reader, and at the same reduced price per volume as original, making it the most wonderful offer hitherto made.

For terms and any further information, call or address

CENTRAL PUBLISHING HOUSE

66 1/2 Whitehall Street.

AT HALF PRICE.

Odd pieces of Parlor furniture will be shown before our store on Monday morning at half price. Rare bargains. Cash. Andrew J. Miller & Son.

Grand Millinery Opening. Watch for my dates. Max Kutz.

HARDY NURSERY STOCK.

Temperate, energetic men wanted to sell on

ders for nursery stock. Permanent employment

good pay. Varieties of seeds, including

R. G. CLARK & CO., 1620 So. Pennsylvania Square, Phila., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED.

Name this paper.

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D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER.

For Brain, Nerves & Endocrine System.

For the Heart, Lungs & Liver.

For the Stomach, Bowels & Intestines.

For the Skin, Hair & Nails.

For the Eyes, Ears, Nose & Throat.

For the Muscles, Joints & Bones.

For the Heart, Lungs & Liver.

For the Skin, Hair & Nails.

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For the Heart, Lungs & Liver.

For the Skin, Hair & Nails.

For the Eyes, Ears, Nose & Th

## THE GOLD CLAUSE

WHICH IS NOW INSERTED IN LAND LOANS.

How the Gold-Bugs Are Using It Against the Free Coinage of Silver—The True Status of the Matter.

In many of the mortgages now being given to secure long-time land loans there is a clause requiring the payment of principal and interest to be made in gold coin of the same weight and fineness as that now coined by the government.

You can never tell what secret influences are at work to change public sentiment. Self-interest, or imagined self-interest, plays the largest part, especially where it is made to see a hallucination in the form of an impending danger. Such a hallucination is now being presented to the very large class of citizens in the borrowing class. This class includes the farmers and the railroads, and these two are able to remove mountains.

The natural disposition of those in the monied class is to whatever will make money more valuable. Anything that will increase its purchasing power they like, and anything that will cheapen it and diminish its power, they antagonize. Thus it is that the owners of great masses of money are oftenest found in the ranks of the monometalists. If its basis can be confined to one of the two money metals, and that one a little less than half the supply, they feel sure that money will always be scarcer, its purchasing power greater, and its return larger than it would bring if the basis of currency were extended to both metals, so as to double the supply.

In this way the money lenders are, as a rule, anti-silver men, and the tactics they have adopted are calculated to throw more obstacles in the way of the free coinage and remonetization of silver than any other influence. While the economists and disputants of their school fill the air with noise, the actual owners of the money are putting it out with a clause which is already being used as a scarecrow to intimidate the debtor class and drive them from the ranks of the free coinage people into the gold camp. The hope is that the farmers, who are now enthusiastic for free coinage, may be stampeded by the gold clause and driven bodily into the other camp, very much as the Indians stampede cattle on the plains. This, however, presupposes a lack of intelligence on the part of the farmers; and it is likely that the shrewd people who count on their acting like cattle in the presence of a scare-crow are likely to find themselves confronted by an untrified host.

The story is this: The large corporations which are placing money on farms in the west, and some who lend in the south, insert in the mortgages the gold clause above referred to. A gentleman who insisted on the clause was asked the other day why he wanted it. "Because," he replied, "with the free coinage of silver, silver money will get so cheap that it will only be worth 80 cents on the dollar. It is now worth in the market only 83 cents. If I make a loan I give the borrower money worth 100 cents on the dollar, and it is only just that I should be paid in the same. It is only afford to loan money at 8 per cent interest, and to keep the currency at the end of five years in depreciated currency worth only 80 cents on the dollar."

This sounds very plausible, but it is very superficial. In the first place, silver dollars, though they contain silver with a bullion value of only 83 cents by present quotations, could not be bought for less than 100 cents of anybody's money.

Their value is established by the fiat of the government, which even now sustains \$360,000,000 of paper legal tender notes on a par with gold.

•

## THE THEATER THIS WEEK.

Newton Beers, with a repertoire of fine plays will be the only attraction at the opera house this week. They will appear Monday and Tuesday at night, and will give a grand St. Patrick matinee Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Monday night there will be presented a lyric spectacular production of "Lost in London." It has achieved success in the past, and the critics say it is a good production, only to be equalled in merit by some performances that all classes of theater-goers can appreciate.

The play is a simple story of a woman's weakness as a man devotes himself to her, giving English and American dialects. It gives a faithful picture of English north country life.

The special features of this production will be placed on the stage as advertised, and a thoroughly satisfactory entertainment is guaranteed.

At the Monday matinee "Enoch Arden" will be given.

Mr. Beers, giving the story of his life in "Enoch Arden." The play is beautiful; there is plenty of room for an actor of Mr. Beers' ability to introduce some fine dramatic work. No more pitiful scene can be imagined than that of a man who has lost his wife and his home, and is reduced to the condition of a pauper.

The special scenes of this production will be placed on the stage as advertised, and a thoroughly satisfactory entertainment is guaranteed.

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The special scenes of this production

E'S

## THE CHAUTAUQUA.

HEIDT ELECTED TO THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

Meeting of the Directors Yesterday—Important Business Transacted—The Outlook for Another Year.

The Piedmont Chautauqua managers mean business.

There was an important meeting of the board of directors yesterday morning in the office of The Constitution, President W. A. Heidt presiding.

There were present: Hon. J. S. James, Dr. J. P. Watson, Dr. J. W. Lee, Colonel W. Adair, Mr. James S. Wyllie, P. F. H. Harbord, Mr. H. C. Cabaniss, Hon. S. N. Scott, Mr. J. A. Watson, Mr. J. A. Pitt and Hon. W. A. Griggs.

Professor Farnor Barrett was elected secretary general, and there came some important news.

The Chautauqua director, or general manager, is no longer to be a man from a distance, but an Atlanta man.

Dr. J. W. Heidt, Dr. A. H. Gillett, Cincinnati, O., has very ably filled this position since the birth of the Piedmont Chautauqua.

WANTED—A competent man, must write a book at least 200 pages, on the subject of when the plate was destroyed by fire.

We have in our possession all copies of the book.

We want one energetic general agent for each state and territory, sample by 25cts.

For terms and full particulars, address the Monroe Standard, La Crosse, Wis.

March 15-16.

WANTED—Traveling salesman to carry side-line commission. Call in person, S. Miler &amp; Co., 518 Market street, Atlanta.

WANTED—Two first-class brick-layers and two hod-carriers. Frank E. Block.

WANTED—A responsible and energetic dealer or agent for our city to canvass and sell our Chicago Crafts Premiums.

We have a large line of goods.

The man we can make big profits.

Address "Burke's Old Book Store," Chicago, Ill.

GOOD STENOGRAPHERS are in demand, good ones are not. It is our business to make good stenographers. We have prepared a little book telling our school; send it for Crichton's school, 45 Whitehall.

WANTED—A competent office man, must write a book at least 200 pages, on the subject of when the plate was destroyed by fire.

We have in our possession all copies of the book.

We want one energetic general agent for each state and territory, sample by 25cts.

For terms and full particulars, address the Monroe Standard, La Crosse, Wis.

March 15-16.

WANTED—Two helpers in paint shop, Monday morning; also two helpers in blacksmith shop, Wednesday, carriage builders.

WANTED—100 people to buy a new suit of furniture.

WANTED—A first-class cashier. Must be quick at figures and bear good character. Apply Monday evening at 6:30 o'clock, J. J. High &amp; Co.

WANTED—A salesman to sell Jeancon's Pathology and Diseases of the Sexual Organs directly to physicians; \$50 commission.

Experienced men only need apply. Dr. J. K. Biddle, 220 West Street, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—An energetic, educated young man, with good references, to conduct a teachers' institute will be conducted in connection with the summer college.

Dr. Clark H. H. Atlanta, and Dr. W. H. Elam, Atlanta, were elected directors.

Dr. J. H. Caloway, president of the Atlanta college, was elected in the summer college.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and is member of the board of directors is invited to the Piedmont Chautauqua.

At the springs and the Chautauqua grounds, greater preparations than before are being made. Last year every available cottage was taken, and more were taken. Since then, more have been built, and the grounds are very much more beautiful.

Visitors this summer will be surprised to see the many changes.

Dr. James A. Watson has been ill for some time, but is out again, and under his efficient management, affairs at Salt Springs are taking a new aspect.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A copy of "The Industries of the South," by Dr. Edward C. Elliott &amp; Co., \$1.00. Write to the compiler, W. J. Campbell, Boston, Job Office, mobile.

MILK BUTTER—BUTTERMILK—Erwin Bros. will deliver to any house, milk, butter, and any part of the city to those wanting it. P. O. box 170. Erwin Bros.

WANTED—One canvaaser, male or female, in a country town over 300 population. No experience, mean work; good pay. Address "Burke's Old Book Store."

WANTED—Expert typewriter for four hours daily. We wish to purchase for each all manner of large library, quantity price no discount when the books sell. Also paper novels, Century and popular novels, war relics and Indian curiosities. "Burke's Old Book Store."

FULL LINE Prang's art studies.

FOR SALE—A four-story revolving bookcase, also a hand writing bookcase, \$100 for \$80.

PAPA, SUPPOSE a penetrable indestructible ball comes in contact with an impenetrable, indestructible wall, what would be the consequence? My son is the one that would be the consequence. My people who pay exorbitant prices elsewhere, and care all to trade at the "Burke's Old Book Store." We have a large quantity of books, good man paper 24 per quire, lead pencils 25 per dozen, can see and examine over 100,000 books in our store.

WANTED—Two pairs of "Oliver's Georgians."

Perhaps the only ones in existence for sale. See description in last Sunday's Constitution.

PICTURE FRAMING.—More improvements. We have added to our factory the latest improved machinery, having special tools.

PIRE—For this week only, a large package of our hundred styles of moulding to select from. Five different styles of picture frames.

THEATRE—An elegant room on the second floor, with a large window, for a school room. Address "Burke's Old Book Store."

WANTED—Young men to earn better wages, learning day or evening, bricklaying, printing, paper hanging, engineering, electrical, carpentry, painting, etc. Address "Burke's Old Book Store."

WANTED—One canvaaser, male or female, in a country town over 300 population. No experience, mean work; good pay. Address "Burke's Old Book Store."

WANTED—A first-class, second-hand sofa, found in a small room, corner W. Peachtree street.

WANTED—An experienced laundry girl at the Excel- sor Steam Laundry, No. 47 Decatur st., Monday morning at 6 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A gentle man, and wife, to rent a house, to get a nicely furnished room on first floor, and good board to get room and board at 67 Mitchell st.

BOARDERS WANTED—Local, transient and table boarders, good board and pleasant rooms.

WANTED—Situation on the road or in house, to get a nicely furnished room on first floor, and good board to get room and board at 67 Mitchell st.

DORMIRABLE rooms with board at 22 Church street, block from Peachtree street.

WANTED—Two gentlemen to board at 22 Church street, block from Peachtree street.

WANTED—Occupants for two nice rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, near Peachtree street.

WANTED—Three young men to board in a private family; south side, 10 minutes' walk from our pleasant location. Address W. W. X., care of Dr. J. W. F. Foy, 41 Peachtree street.

WANTED—A first-class, second-hand sofa, found in a small room, corner W. Peachtree street.

WANTED—An experienced laundry girl at the Excel- sor Steam Laundry, No. 47 Decatur st., Monday morning at 6 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A couple, young children, two unfurnished rooms with board, to private family, location and terms. O. H. C. care Constitution office.

WANTED—Large pleasant furnished room, and board in private family, by two ladies with particular, Dr. C. G. care Constitution office.

CHARLES L. CARSON, with W. H. Albright, con- tracts house painting, signs, grafting, etc.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Wanted by brother Odd Fellow, something to do. Can furnish references to my brother, Odd Fellow, care Constitution.

WANTED—Board in nice private family, State price and location. O. H. C. care Constitution office.

WANTED—Large pleasant furnished room, and board in private family, by two ladies with particular, Dr. C. G. care Constitution office.

A. F. BARKER, real estate real estate, at low rates. P. O. Box 287, 208 Peachtree street.

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## BOYCOTT IN AMERICUS.

THE WATER COMMISSIONERS CUT OFF THE WATER.

**A Bold Attempt to Throttle the Press.**  
Because It Published the Facts About the Commission.**AMERICUS, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]**—The Americus Recorder and The Americus Times will publish a joint card, announcing the suspension of the publication of their papers.

This suspension is forced by the action of the water commissioners of the city raising the already excessive water rate 150 per cent, refusing to contract to supply water for motors which run the presses, even at the advance, and notifying the papers that the water will be cut off at any moment.

The reason given is that the water supply is insufficient, and that only private commissioners can hereafter be supplied. But the true inwardness lies in another reason.

## THE TRUE INWARDNESS.

Some days ago the papers here published the fact that, in order to keep up the supply, the commissioners were turning into the reservoir the town creek, into which is emptied, just above the waterworks, the drainage of the filthiest portion of the city.

When this fact was published, investigation followed, and the truth of the charges made by the papers was sustained. A most terrific howl was raised by the people, and so warm was it made for the commissioners that they were compelled to shut out the creek from the reservoir except occasionally at night on the sly.

## THE PAPERS BOYCOTTED.

As a consequence the water supply is rather short, and rather than go to the expense of laying a pipe a mile up the creek, to where it was pure, the commission concluded to cut off the water supply of the two papers, who had held them up to public indignation.

Although the quantity used by the motors of the papers is comparatively small, they are to be made the scapegoats of the wrath of the excommunicated commission, and not allowed to have water at any price, while the supply and the rate remain the same to other large consumers.

## APPEALING TO THE PEOPLE.

Information in hand from other cities shows that the rate heretofore paid by the papers here was double that charged elsewhere, and the present rate is announced as being made to be prohibitory. To make the change from water-power to steam would cost each paper several thousand dollars, and rather than submit to this unjust discrimination and boycott, The Recorder and The Times will suspend publication and appeal to the people, in whose interest they have so faithfully labored for the correction of the injustice put upon them.

## HONOR OF MILLER.

**The Macon Bar Gives a Banquet in Commemoration of a Popular Judge.**  
**MACON, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]**—Tonight the bar of Macon gave a banquet at Ayer's hall in honor of Judge A. L. Miller, of Bibb superior court. The menu and toasts were as follows:

## MENU.

The feast in season and the flowing bowl: "As do as adversaries do in law; Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends."—Shakespeare.

New York Oysters, (Half-shell), Pan Roast, Fointed Canet, Celery, Olives, Gherkins, Doves on Toast, Chicken Salad, (Mayonnaise), Roast Turkey, (Cranberry Sause), Roast Duck, Westphalia Ham, Lettuce, Pountry Sec, Strained Potatoes, Assorted Cakes, Nuts, Cafe Demi-Tasse, Roquefort Cheese, Cigars, Toasts.

## THE TOASTS.

"I crave for you the stabilitie of justice, the loveliness of temerity, and the gladsome light of your hearts."—Lord Bacon.

Our Honored Guests in our court there sat no Abethon of more discerning eyes, or hands more clean."—Responded by Judge A. L. Miller.

"I charge you by the law whereof you are a well-deserving pillar, proceed to judgment!"—Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

The Sun has over-worked and underpaid, but faithful to his high commission: "But justice, though she dooms me to prolong, Yet at the last, she will have over me right."—Shakespeare's Fair Jemima.

The Bar—"ancient as magistracy and noble as virtue, the bar is placed for the public good between the scales of justice and the tumult of human passions."—D'Aguesseau. Responded to by W. W. Patterson:

## "A man of law, a man of peace,

To frame a contract or a lease."—Crabbe.

Our Clients—"They are our friends, true and sometimes tried; they are never so much our friends as when they are without us."—Replied to by Robert Hodges:

"They're caught in knotted law-like nets,

In which, when once they are imprisoned, the more they stir the more they're tangled."—Hector Hodges.

The Ladies—"sue and sue in vain, it is most just; when women sue they sue to be denied."—Hubert E. Eaton.

"Men dying make their wills,

Women escape a work so sad;

Why should they make what all their lives

The gentle dams have had."—Saxe.

## Mr. Harry King III.

**ATLANTA, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]**—Mr. B. King, the only son of the late Judge King, is very ill, and his physicians are alarmed for his safety. He was taken ill with a fever, disease, and the shock occasioned by the drowning of his niece, Miss Louise Connolly, a few days ago, made him worse. He has been ill for some time, and his friends are very apprehensive for him.

## No Glanders in Terrell County.

**DAVISON, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]**—Venerable Surgeon J. M. Gray, of Atlanta, to examine the glands here. After a thorough examination, Dr. Gray reported that not a single case of glanders was found in Dawson. A number of other cities are also free from the disease. Our city is greatly relieved by this good news, as exaggerated reports have been published to our injury. The glanders scare has now subsided.

## General Paine.

**MACON, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]**—General Clinton Paine and wife, of Baltimore, were in the city today. General Paine is a capitalist and leading citizen of Baltimore. He is the president of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore, and is a stockholder in the Macon Construction Company. General Paine and wife left today in President Sparks' private car on a trip to Florida.

## Returns from the Race.

**MACON, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]**—The election for tax collector of Bibb county occurred on Monday to the entire satisfaction of the people. Mr. Ben C. Smith was elected. President and Mr. Bruce Jones is the only remaining candidate in the field.

## Caught Between the Cars.

**LAFFAYETTE, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]**—A young man by the name of Hudson, who is the proprietor of the China and Souvenir, was very badly hurt today at Brooks, Ga., while coupling cars, being caught between the cars and body.

## LUNATICS ROASTED.

## NINE INMATES OF THE TENNESSEE ASYLUM.

Cremated in the Burning of the Building. Hundreds of Lunatics Freezing in the Cold.

**NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 14.—[Special.]**—Nine male patients perished in the flames, which, at a very late hour last night, destroyed the entire western wing of the Tennessee hospital for the insane, located seven miles southeast of the city, on the Murfreesboro turnpike.

There were 390 patients in the asylum, 150 being in the western wing, and 240 women in the eastern wing.

## THE UNFORTUNATE WARD.

The nine men burned to death were in Ward No. 7. They were so located as to be beyond all human aid. The only approach to their rooms was sealed by a sheet of flame, while stolid smoke made death a question of but a few brief minutes to all who breathed the air of the corridors. Several attendants had their hands and faces scorched, and were almost suffocated. The flames from the start were uncontrollable by simple devices, and had not the united attention been turned immediately to rescuing the patients, the death roll would have borne many times the number of names it contains. The patients were hurriedly aroused. Each was given a heavy blanket as a protection against the bitter cold.

## THE LUNATICS AT LARGE.

Shortly after the fire was under good headway the grounds were alive with the inmates of the institution. Some escaped from their guards, but most of these were afterwards found and returned to the asylum. Some had found their feet and legs frozen, and are suffering terribly.

The fire originated in a room on the second floor, and is believed to have been the work of J. Brooks, of Davidson county, known as a pyro-maniac, who had served two terms in the penitentiary for arson, and who had, when placed on trial for a third offense of the kind, been adjudged insane and committed to the asylum. Brooks is among the victims of the fire. Some think the fire was started by Lee Alford, another inmate at the same hour.

## SOME OF THE VICTIMS.

Among others were the apartments occupied by Dr. Frank Holloway, of Davidson; John Pindexter, of Wilson; A. R. Goodlet, of Davidson; John S. Johnson, of Rutherford; W. J. Little, of Wilson; W. H. Beasley, of Hickman; S. J. Brooks, of Davidson; John Nance, of Smith, and John Kelly, of Wayne.

The flames spread with great rapidity. The Nashville fire department was requested to send an engine, but there was a delay of nearly two hours before the engine was sent. The fireman who arrived in time to save the eastern wing, had several narrow escapes from being crushed by falling walls. Dr. John H. Callender, the superintendent of the asylum, was almost suffocated by the dense smoke in the corridor, while rescuing patients, and managed, with great difficulty, to make his way to the fire. Dr. J. C. Ferguson, an attendant, was almost overcome by the heat and smoke, and had to be carried out.

## THOUGHTS SENT TO THE SCENE.

Governor Buchanan was asked to send local troops to assist in guarding the patients, who had been taken from the wings, but as the railroad track was covered with the water the special train, which was gotten ready, could not be used. The trustees of the asylum met today, and decided to remove 125 patients to the West Tennessee hospital, at Bolivar, next week. The burned building was valued at \$75,000.

The feast in season and the flowing bowl: "As do as adversaries do in law; Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends."—Shakespeare.

## LARGE FIRE IN SYRACUSE.

A Conflagration Causes Millions of Dollars' Damage.

**SACRUS, N. Y., March 14.—**Two large fires are raging. One started in the wholesale district at 6 o'clock a. m. Beginning on Franklin and Fayette, it destroyed every store south of Fayette at 7:30 o'clock, fire broke out in Roscoe's wholesale brick fruit house, in another section. It quickly spread to adjoining buildings east and west, but was soon extinguished. The firemen on the west, the Journal office, the Associated Press's day office, is a total loss. Yates's block is now burning fiercely, with a high wind prevailing. Montgomery's block, a block in length and six stories high, is now burning. The fire at 9:30 o'clock was raging in Dr. F. W. C. Cook's block, which extends from the top of the hill to the south of Fayette. Oswego, Baldwinville and Fulton. The cupola of Montgomery's flats has fallen in. Canoe houses on fire, and St. Paul's cathedral and the Grand Opera House are also burning. 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'59-'91.

## PLUNKETT DISCOURSES UPON THE WEATHER.

The Drought of 1859 and the Growing of the First Western Corn in Georgia—The Effects of the East Wind.

Bad weather brings bad feelings and east winds fill the jails, is my notion.

The seasons of 1859 were the fore-runners of the war. In the spring of 1859 it was rain, rain. In the summer it was dry, with now and then a hard storm the like of which had never been seen before since. And wind, there was never such storms as were seen that year, but it was dry storms, no rain went with it, but dust was blinding. In the ploughed ground of the fields it was as dusty as the big road and in the field hands, there was not a dry grain of corn raised in Georgia that year and for the first time (1860) we depended upon the northwest entirely.

"Lincoln corn" was what the corn, shipped from the west, was called. It was of all colors and all sorts of corns, and from this the "seed corn" for the crop of 1860 had to be procured. Just think of a season that would not produce seed corn for the following year, but so it was, and so the year of 1860 found the fields of Georgia covered with the most weedy looking, God-forsaken specimen of corn stalks that was ever looked upon. The stuff tasseled at knee high and ear little "bubbling," the size of an walnut, rendered the farmer for his labors, and it broke your back to gather it. It turns out now that Mr. Lincoln was a good man and it may be that I will be convinced some day that this "Lincoln corn" was good, but it will be a great change in my notions, or great change, but then we do change won-

derfully.

The dry summer of '59, the "Lincoln corn" of '60, then the war! A people that could stand that needn't never be uneasy about the weather we are having now. There is lots of rain and things look gloomy, but it was so in the spring of '59, followed with the parching heat of the dry summer ever seen in Georgia, and yet we lived. At that time there was only the Western and Atlantic road to haul us corn from the west. Now we have several ways to get it, which brightens the prospects, even if we do have such a calamity to re-

visit us.

But I'm not predicting bad seasons for the farmer. I was looking out the window at the dreary day and it put me to studying. Every day you hear folks say that there has been such weather, but I can tell 'em that there has been lots of weather in my remembrance and my experience—verified by observation—is to be just as cheerful as you can, grumble as little as possible and trust to God for the balance, as the best thing that can be done.

How much better is the condition of the poor man in the country in comparison to the poor man in town, when such weather as we are having is upon us? I know mechanics and day laborers in Atlanta who have not made money enough for sixty days to keep their folks in bread, and yet they must pay for every spark of fire, house rent must be met and a hundred things they have ergin' 'em in comparison to the countryman, but the clouds will clear away after awhile, both for country and for town, and after hundred years from now nobody will care for the rainy season of 1859.

I was studying, as I listened to the pouring of the rain and watched the gloom outside, if an east wind did not bring us all our woes. The wind was blowing from the east when the south split on Bell and Breckinridge and made Lincoln president. Just such a spell of weather as we have now prevailed and we could hear above the east wind through the gloom:

"Hurrah for Bell!"

"Hurrah for Breckinridge!"

The same spirit is getting to show itself as to Cleveland and Hill, and if we can't get the wind changed around outen the east then will be some yankee slip into the presidency while we scramble among ourselves, and we may have to eat "Lincoln corn" ergin.

They say I'm an "old crank" er'bout this east wind business, but you may watch the papers and see for yourself that most all the bad crimes are committed when the wind is in the east. Me and my folks make iter rule to keep our mouths shut right t'ight durante of an east wind and everybody better do likewise, is my advice.

But the blue bird will soon be chirping in the furrows, from over the fields will come the songs of the young p.o.w.-boy, the woods white with dogwood blossoms and the scent of the honeysuckle from erong the branches, will make us forget these long, dreary days and remember, "That the dark clouds never gather so thick nor the day so dreary but what the same bright sun still shines."

SARGE PLUNKETT.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pill. Those who are troubled with nervous weak-ness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

Wool-ol-Ozone.

Pale blonde or white hair made golden, or gold-blond hair made auburn, instantaneously, by using "Magic Gold." Controlled by Wool-ol-Ozone, Co., 34 Whitehall street.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Everything Suitable for Wedding Gifts and Anniversary Presents—The Very Choices.

We desire to call the public's attention to the fact that we are especially prepared to furnish wedding gifts and anniversary presents of the very choicest character in articles of Haviland's fine china. A china present is always appropriate. Weddings and anniversaries are constantly occurring, and in order to supply the demand for suitable presents, we keep on hand just such things as may be needed in that line.

Do you wish to make a present today to a friend? If so, we can supply you, as we have a beautiful collection of odd pieces of china, such as salad and berry bowls, olive and jelly dishes, cake plates, and an endless variety in ice cream sets, fish and game sets, chocolate sets, etc. We have these goods, both plain and decorated, at very reasonable prices. Being in direct and daily communication with headquarters, we are constantly receiving consignments and are in position to offer you the latest novelties and choicest productions of Haviland's celebrated factory.

In addition to china, we have an excellent assortment of fine crystal out glass and Potter's briar-eras.

We make a specialty of carrying sterling inlaid silverware.

Don't forget to call and examine our entire stock. We have just what you want. Dobb's, Wey & Co., 45 Peachtree street.

mar 7 dt

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE.

The Great Piedmont Air-Line and the Washington Vestibule Train.

The Washington Limited Pullman Vestibule Train, composed of Drawing-room, Dining, Library and Observation Cars, to Washington in 10 hours to the west and 12 hours to the east. Elegant dining car service. Additional fare Atlanta, \$6, which includes Pullman man, \$1.50. Two daily through trains without change between Atlanta and the National Capital. Through Pullman service to New York City on the night train. Connections assured and tickets issued. Ticket offices in Union Depot and at No. 12 Marshall House.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

## BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

ATLANTA, March 14, 1891.

New York stocks have been somewhat agitated this week, a tendency toward a slight money being one of the chief influences on the market. It is rumored that the Bank of France needed assistance to give the market a temporary shaking up, but it was not so. The market was quiet, but it was corrected by the announcement that another Paris banking and loan company was embarrassed because of the financial condition of the Argentine Republic, the same thing that brought disaster to Baring bros. some weeks ago, and more recently to the Bank of Commerce of the old army and navy investment houses. The sun has set in South American mining, railway and industrial ventures are rapidly becoming less and less, and have been more firmly invested in another field, the world. Low prices for securities and the promise of large returns are the chief factors in the direction of the market. We are not yet in the field, but they have learned a lesson and will not take the risks again, perhaps. The embassies of the Macon Guards, the Bank of France and the Bank of Spain are those not acquainted with the true condition of the company, because roseate pictures of its success had painted, and in the case of the Bank of France, the most creditable, that all was well. We sincerely hope that the difficulties surrounding the company are removed, and that its credit is restored, to restore and complete its undertakings. We have but one critic to make upon the conduct of the officers of the company, that the lease should be annually made to the Seaboard Air Line, and the unique terms that the Seaboard Air Line had.

The Georgia Southern and Florida bonds, many investors, induced by the reported lease, thought them a good investment, and were anxious to do so. The lease had really been made the bonds of the Georgia Southern and Florida road, would have been a good investment, but the company, without a guarantee of principal and interest by a financially responsible company, there is no guarantee of safety.

Believing, from the assertions of the officers of the Construction Company, that the lease had been actually made, and that the Seaboard Air Line had been made principal and of Georgia Southern and Florida bonds, many investors, induced by the reported lease, thought them a good investment, and were anxious to do so. The lease had really been made the bonds of the Georgia Southern and Florida road, would have been a good investment, but the company, without a guarantee of principal and interest by a financially responsible company, there is no guarantee of safety.

Central railroad stock is firm, holders asking 118 and upward for it.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 14½% 100 102½ Atlanta, L. D. 119

New Ga. 3½% 35 100 Atlanta, S. D. 109

Atlanta, L. D. 109

Atlanta, S. D. 109



## THE DEAL CLOSED.

## A CONSOLIDATION OF ATLANTA'S STREET RAILWAYS.

The Lines of the Atlanta Street Railway Company and the Atlanta and Edgewood Company Sold.

The entire property of the Atlanta Street Railway Company.

And the Atlanta and Edgewood Electric line.

Was sold and formally transferred to a syndicate, largely composed of northern and eastern capitalists, the first of the three payments being made yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

The price paid for the two systems will not be made public by either party to the deal. It is safe to say, however, that between \$750,000 and \$800,000 were paid for the Atlanta company's property, and that the total amount involved will fall not far short of \$1,000,000.

Twenty-one miles of road comprise the property transferred yesterday. The purchasing company secures all the lines in the city except the Metropolitan and Fulton County lines.

It is more than probable that both the latter, the Metropolitan and the Fulton County, will become a part of the system now owned by the new company, in the near future.

No secret is made of the fact that negotiations to this end are pending, though nothing definite as yet has been arranged.

Electricity is the motive power which the new company will use exclusively, and double tracks will be put down wherever practicable.

All the lines of the old Atlanta company will be changed from the present mile service to first-class electrical equipment.

Officers and Stockholders.

The gentlemen interested in the big purchase are among the foremost capitalists of the east, as well as well-known Atlanta men, who are financially interested.

Of the lines purchased from the Atlanta Street Railway Company, Judge H. E. W. Palmer, of Atlanta, was made president at the organization meeting yesterday.

The directors are: Judge H. E. W. Palmer,

H. C. Lewis, David R. Bullen, Walter S. Gurd,

Alfred A. Glaser, H. O. Serias, Paul Ro-

man.

Mr. Joel Hurt is to be president of the Atlanta and Edgewood line, the directory of which, however, has not been completed yet.

Who the Purchasers Are.

The business was negotiated by Mr. Alfred A. Glaser, representing New York and Boston capitalists.

Mr. Glaser and Mr. H. C. Lewis, attorney for the purchasing company, have been in Atlanta several days, closing up the transaction.

Among the gentlemen interested in the purchase, besides those mentioned above as officers, are Clark, Ward & Co., one of the most enterprising and able banking houses of New York, and Boston, the Industrial Improvement Company, of Boston, of which Hon. Olive Ames, ex-governor of Massachusetts, is president, and whose largest stockholders are the Ames and other prominent capitalists of Boston, besides others in the north.

Messrs. Inman, Swann, Hurt, Thornton and other Atlanta capitalists represent the southern stockholders.

All are men of the highest business and financial standing, and great benefit will accrue to Atlanta through their interest here will be great.

The Inception of the Deal.

Mr. Joel Hurt was the prime mover in the transaction.

For a long time he has been studying the situation, his final conclusion being that one corporation could manage the entire street railway system of the city more advantageously and more satisfactorily to the public than several smaller corporations.

Mr. Hurt then brought the matter to the attention of Mr. Glaser and his associates, who are largely interested in street railway development all over the country.

Last October Mr. Glaser came to Atlanta and spent several days in looking over the city and in investigating the street railway situation.

Since his first visit Mr. Glaser has been here several times negotiating for the purchase of the lines, until yesterday, when, as stated, his efforts were brought to a successful issue.

Three weeks ago, Mr. Clark, of Clark, Ward & Co., came to Atlanta to look over the property. He returned to New York highly pleased with the city and well satisfied with the outcome of his investments here.

In fact, Mr. Clark was enthusiastic over Atlanta's future as well as her present, and to his associates was most emphatic in saying that he considered Atlanta one of the best and most progressive cities in the south.

Mr. Glaser Talks.

Mr. Alfred A. Glaser, the gentleman who conducted and brought to a conclusion the negotiations, was interviewed by a Constitution reporter yesterday afternoon.

"As you may be aware," said Mr. Glaser, "I am here representing northern and eastern capitalists. Just here let me say that, contrary to the published reports, no single corporation is the purchaser of the property for which negotiations have been closed today."

The people interested in the purchase are capitalists prominent in financial circles of the north and east, who have a very high regard for Atlanta as a city of the south, which we of the north consider not a typical southern city, but rather more northern than southern in the energy and progress which it has shown.

The Atlanta people make the Atlanta lines the old Peters lines—Whitehall, Market, Decatur, Peachtree and Ponce de Leon avenue; the Gate City, Wheat and Jackson streets, and the Atlanta and West End, to Westview cemetery.

These three lines aggregate twenty-one miles.

The Fulton County Electric line, about nine miles more.

And the Atlanta and Edgewood line, four miles more.

"So there are five lines in the consolidation, only the Metropolitan remaining out of it."

Henry W. Grady's Home Passes Into the Ownership of Hon. Henry W. Hilliard.

Yesterday A. J. West & Co., completed the purchase by which the home of the late Henry W. Grady became the property of Hon. Henry W. Hilliard.

The price paid was \$16,000.

The fact that a home rendered historic through its first owner, and in whose parlors presidents and governors have been entertained, should have passed into possession of so distinguished a gentleman as Mr. Hilliard, is pleasing to all parties. Mr. Grady always had a profound admiration for the career of Mr. Hilliard as a statesman and a diplomat, while Mr. Hilliard refers touchingly to his love for the memory of the deceased journalist. There is a sense of things in the event.

Mr. Grady's time is so much taken up looking after the education of her children abroad that she had no use for so large a place, but as soon as circumstances permit, she will build again in Atlanta.

"It is our intention to do everything we can to give the public a street railway system first-class in every particular, which will insure to her prosperity and advancement. If we have the influence of the citizens we feel that we will be successful, and the more successful we are the more will be the benefits to the public, in that we can give more and still better conveniences and accommodations."

DOUBLE TRACKS.

"We desire that Atlanta should have the benefit of a double track system as far as pos-

sible. Our experience is that a city is greatly benefited by double-track street railways, inasmuch as it gives the public better accommodations, and is, in fact, in every way superior to single-track systems."

"The changes we will make will necessarily entail the loss of considerable property now of use, but practically valueless to the changed system. In order that we may eventually be reimbursed for this loss, we ask the active support of the public. There is nothing better calculated to advance the material interests of a city than a first-class street railway service, and in bespeaking the support of the citizens we feel that we are but asking them to sustain that which will redound to their own proper."

ALL FOR ATLANTA'S GOOD.

In speaking of the pleasant relations between the purchasers and sellers, Mr. Glaser said:

"In all my experience in the change of management of street railway enterprises, in all parts of the country, I have never seen an instance where the purchasers of property have so heartily supported the co-operation of the sellers as in this case. The former owners are largely interested in the welfare of Atlanta, and they show their faith by their financial interest in the new corporation."

The new enterprise has their enthusiastic support and their best efforts will be given to promote its interests, because in doing so they work for the good of Atlanta, whose prosperity they all have at closest hand."

TO GET ALL THE LINES.

As already stated, the new company will probably buy the Metropolitan and the Fulton County lines, thus owning all the lines in the city.

When this is accomplished all will be merged under one management.

The name will be "The Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company."

Mr. Joel Hurt will be president of this corporation, and upon the board of directors will be Colonel Thornton, Judge Palmer, and other Atlanta gentlemen, in addition to the northern stockholders.

"Our intention," said Mr. Glaser, in speaking of this feature, "is to organize a company which shall be proprietary, to manage all their corporations. When purchased, Mr. Joel Hurt will be made president with the active management in his hands."

"We have been largely interested in street railways all over the country, especially electric lines, have come into close contact with men interested in all sorts of street railways, and we find that Mr. Hurt has been eminently successful in the building and management of his road—the Atlanta and Edgewood, which is in fact one of the best in the south. We regard him as a man of marked ability, a man thoroughly imbued with enthusiasm for the advancement of Atlanta, who has made an unqualified success of everything he has undertaken, and who goes into the new enterprise determined to bring it to a prosperous issue."

"With this regard for him we have asked Mr. Hurt to take the presidency of the consolidated company. We could not have found a man anywhere better calculated to make it as successful as we are confident he will. He is heartily in sympathy with all our plans, he believes in the future of Atlanta and the success of the new enterprise."

Mr. Hurt Talks.

"Last summer," said Mr. Joel Hurt last night, "our Atlanta and Edgewood line obtained from the city council the right of way for extending their lines. So many difficulties appeared in the way—extra tracks, obstructions in the streets—that we delayed extending to see if some better way did not present itself. I met Mr. Alfred Glaser in Boston, and he suggested that the lease be given to the new company. We could not have found a man anywhere better calculated to make it as successful as we are confident he will. He is heartily in sympathy with all our plans, he believes in the future of Atlanta and the success of the new enterprise."

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## THE CAPITOL.

BOARD HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING.

Humiliation Still Hearing Lessons—A Female Lawyer to Atlanta.

Every body met yesterday to present.

A statement concerning the

had done already in the permanent site "don't

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November, 11, 1884. The

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Governor's Letter.

Governor Norton, as

Military Advisory Board:

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W. J. NORTHERN, Governor.

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er to one question.

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I can believe anything in the

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was Mr. Martin H. Dooly,

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company in the Western

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adjourned at 1:30 o'clock,

day morning at 9 o'clock.

male Lawyer.

was received yesterday

the Enraged Citizens of New

Orleans

the MURDER OF CHIEF HENNESSY

Avenged in a Shocking and

Bloody Way.

THE PRISONERS ACQUITTED BY THE JURY

only to Meet Death at the Hands

of the Mob.

THE CALL FOR THE MEETING.

The deputes, thinking to deceive the

by a ruse, transferred the nineteen men to the

female department, and then the miserable

Sicilian trembled in terror until the moment

when the doors would yield to the angry

throng outside.

Captain Davis refused the request to open

the prison, and the crowd began the work of

battering in the doors. Around on Orleans

street there was a heavy wooden door, which

had been closely barred, in anticipation of the

coming of the avenging mass. This crowd

selected as the best chance of getting in.

Neighboring houses readily supplied axes and

thinning rams, and willing hands went to

work to force an opening.

THE DOORS OPENED.

This did not prove a difficult task to the

trembling and determined

upon the Sicilian assassins who re

sently slew David C. Hennessy, and

though there are eleven men dead tonigh

the were many more.

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PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.  
 The Daily, per year..... \$ 6.00  
 The Sunday (20 to 30 Pages)..... 2.00  
 The Daily and Sunday, per year..... 8.00  
 The Weekly, per year (12 Pages)..... 1.00  
 All Editions Sent Postpaid to any address.  
 At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We to not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances, unless accompanied by return postage.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY,  
 Eastern Advertising Agents.  
 Address, CONSTITUTION BUILDING, Atlanta, Ga.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Parties subscribing for THE CONSTITUTION should be careful to designate which of the editions they want. For instance, we have received several applications for the "DAILY" and others for the "DAILY" and "SUNDAY" editions with the same name.

Remember that THE DAILY CONSTITUTION bears the edition date the SIX WEEK DAYS, and that costs \$6.00 per year.

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION means the editor of the paper for EVERY DAY in the week, and costs \$8.00 per year. Say what you want, when you subscribe.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 15, 1891.

## Very Easily Understood.

The vigorous efforts of the evening ex-official "organ" to fan a sensation out of its loss of the city printing by attacking the mayor and council seems to have run a short course, which is very natural when we take into consideration the fact that the people thoroughly understood the true animus of the spasmodic effervescence of a belated and bedraggled competitor.

A feature of these interesting and somewhat amusing attacks has been the publication of a series of alleged anonymous communications from a self-constituted correspondent, who has had special charge of the work of playing the fly on the council's horn.

One of the last of these contributions was a suggestion of the aforesaid self-constituted correspondent to the effect that, if the aforesaid belated and bedraggled competitor did not get the city printing by hook or by crook, there would be an indignation meeting at the artesian well. Coming from the innermost depths of the ex-official organ's editorial recess, the threat is of course somewhat alarming. We take this occasion, however, to notify the public that if there are to be any fireworks displayed on this festive occasion, the merchant who makes the outlay will require cash in advance, if the order comes from the same source as that which exultingly proclaimed a few months ago that it had "cornered the fireworks market of Atlanta and would make the atmosphere lurid around the artesian well."

Result—a suit for the purchase amount and a judgment for the plaintiff, to slow music by the band.

As to the city printing, Mayor Hemphill has no more to do with it than the khedive of Egypt. According to custom the council asked for bids for the printing for the next year. THE CONSTITUTION, to demonstrate the fact that the award of last year was not based on circulation, as had been claimed, reduced its offer to a figure which made its bid the lowest and the contract was accordingly let. Mayor Hemphill did not have the remotest connection with it—certainly no more than did Alderman Haas a year ago, when the contract was awarded to the now ex-official organ, of WHICH COMPANY ALDERMAN HAAS WAS THEN, AS HE IS NOW, A STOCKHOLDER, just as Mayor Hemphill is in THE CONSTITUTION.

Of course the matter is understood.

## Money and Taxes.

The St. Louis Republic is satisfied that so long as we have bad taxes without limit they will absorb all the good money in circulation, whether we expand the currency or retain our present per capita circulation. This view is eminently sound and just, and it emphasizes the importance of uniting tariff reform with financial reform. It will be useless to separate the two. We must join the two issues, make the fight on that line and win.

It is easy to see how the robber tariff is largely responsible for the financial stringency which exists in the south and west nearly all the year round. As our Missouri contemporary plainly shows, one dollar in every three now in circulation goes every year to the federal government in the shape of taxes.

This enormous drain is impoverishing the masses, because about half of the immense sum paid in taxes to the government is taken from the people in order to increase the prices of the necessities of life, leaving only two-thirds of the circulating medium in the hands of the citizens to use in purchasing these necessities.

What is the result? The money of the country is drawn into the hands of the government and of those whom it specially protects.

Stated in another shape, it may be said that the tariff draws one-third of our money to the federal treasury, the northeastern ports of entry and the northeastern manufacturing towns. Of course this leaves the agricultural sections, the south and west, practically without money. The Republic says:

When the corn crop is to be moved, the great dearth of cash in the mid of its greatest production hounds down its money value. When money is obtained to move it, the purchaser pays it to the farmer, who uses it to settle his accounts with his merchants, who immediately start it back to the north. This is what continually happens in the west. And it is exactly the same with the cotton crop. The money that comes in to "move" it goes out at once.

The excessive rate of federal taxation, taking one-third of the total cash for the federal government and giving the manufacturing monopolies the privilege of levying private taxes on internal trade up to 54 per cent on the average for all manufactured goods, has produced a situation under which all the taxes not taken by the federal government is by its action taken up the absolute control of its plutocratic favorites.

When the situation is clearly understood, the west will see that free silver alone is not an adequate remedy. Unless we reform the vicious tariff system it will absorb all the silver the mints can coin. All this is tolerably well understood in the south, where the necessity of the case has forced the people for years past to make a close

study of our economic problems. The needed reforms of the tariff and our financial system must go hand in hand. We must not only stop the government when it attempts to tax the agricultural interests to death, but we must have a financial system that will remove the ban of outlawry from those interests and place them on an equal footing with our commerce and manufactures. We must have a tariff that will not cripple the business of the farmers, and we must have money enough to enable them to carry on their business.

No half-way reform will do. We are suffering from too much tariff and too little money, and we must have less of the first and more of the latter, or become the serfs of the plutocrats and monopolists.

## The Agony is Over.

THE CONSTITUTION authorizes the people of Atlanta and her suburbs to draw a long sigh of relief this morning. The long talked of trade—trans—deal—whatever you may please to call it has been consummated. The street car system of the city and its extensions have been sold to the new company which has been negotiating for them for some time, and the first payment has been made.

The administration of this new company will be welcomed most heartily, and the people will unite in holding up its hands and in meeting it half-way in any effort that looks to the improvement of the service. Likewise the people will expect the new company to make the needed and long expected improvements in the matter of electric lines and real rapid transit. THE CONSTITUTION assures these investors in our street car system that every display of liberality and real enterprise will be met more than half-way by the citizens of Atlanta.

It is vitally important that the new company, in making its contemplated improvements, should show no partiality between the various sections of the city where its lines run. This policy, which has been in effect for many years, and which has built up one portion of the city at the expense of the others, should be promptly discarded by the new company. It is a policy that has made enemies for the old companies, and has caused the public to regard them with suspicion.

To our citizens we will say that the new company comes with a backing strong enough to make the street car service of Atlanta the best and the most satisfactory in the south. It is the duty of our people to help the new company make a success of its plans, for this result will mean triumph for Atlanta.

## New Orleans and the Mafia.

When the several members of the Mafia assassinated Chief of Police Hennessy in New Orleans, a few months ago, it required no prophet to predict that the murderers would die, either under sentence or through the agency of Judge Lynch.

The crime was so cruel and dastardly that the people of New Orleans determined that not a single guilty man should escape. The verdict of Friday, announcing a mistrial in several cases, and finding the others not guilty, shocked the entire community. Under the circumstances the action of the mob of yesterday in wreaking vengeance upon the prisoners is not a matter of surprise.

The provocation was great, but such lawlessness cannot be justified. We must stand by the law, the courts and the verdicts of juries. It is better to allow a few criminals to go unpunished than to plunge society into anarchy under the reign of the mob.

That good may come from this terrible outburst of popular wrath is more than probable. After this it is safe to say that New Orleans will not be disturbed by the Mafia. This horrible society has terrorized Italy for centuries. It has established its branches in this country, and has successfully pursued its career of robbery and assassination until the affair of yesterday gave it a sudden check. With such an awful warning before them we do not believe that these assassins will resume business at the old stand. They may make themselves felt in other cities, but not in the Crescent City. The result will be hailed with joy, but the lawless methods adopted to bring it about will be deplored by good citizens throughout the land.

## The Gold Clause in Mortgages.

The money lenders are laying the foundations of a great scheme to defeat the free coinage of silver. The great corporations operating in the west are placing land loans on mortgages which contain a clause providing that the loan shall be paid in gold. When we go back to the republican silver bill of last summer, which makes silver certificates a legal tender, "except where gold is specified in the contract," the scheme behind this gold clause begins to unfold itself. The gold-bugs have put it into the heads of the money lenders that the currency will be depreciated in the event of the free coinage of silver, and upon that the loan companies have taken advantage of the exception in last summer's silver act to insert a gold clause in the mortgages. Thus we see the unfolding of a scheme intended to create obligations which will make the public believe free coinage impracticable. The republican organs appear to be posted for the gold clause had hardly begun to appear in land loans, when the organs began to call attention to it, and use it as an argument against the free coinage of silver. The republican congress paved the way, and now the republican press is walking in it. It is one of the deepest and shrewdest schemes ever laid to defeat the will of the people. When a man is on the wrong side of a question, and wishes to stay on that side because it is profitable, he resorts to the tactics of confusion. If only he can raise a dust and make a great noise, so that the public will be blinded and turned off the track, he may be successful in holding his ill-gotten gains. This is now the device of the gold-bugs. They are about to execute the stratagem a partridge resorts to when she flutters in the road, to attract attention until her brood can get away. The republican papers are now fluttering over the mortgages, hoping to confuse the public until the gold-bugs can get away with the free coinage. They do not speak, and THE Eagle hopes that, unless the south herself prefers and demands the election of a northern man, a statesman from the region below the Potomac will be chosen as Repub-

lican when the fifty-second congress begins its work in December next.

This is on the right line. The south has always kept well in the background when questions of this nature came before the people, fearing that the firm advocacy of her rights and interests would be construed into an effort to revive sectionalism. But now it seems to be the opinion of the north that the best way to obliterate sectional lines is to bring the south forward and make her what she ought to be, an equal in the councils of the nation.

All signs point to a southern man in the speaker's chair of the next congress. "The right man" is the man who is wanted, and he is in the south by a very large majority. And when he is placed in power he will reflect credit upon the south and the country.

We are glad to record such sentiments as those expressed by our contemporary, THE BROOKLYN EAGLE. When the press of the whole country falls into line and speaks in the same fashion, the last vestige of sectionalism will have been blotted out forever.

## Under Southern Sun.

Professor DAVID SWING and other northern writers have vainly attempted to show that there is something in a southern climate which prevents the development of a man's best physical and mental vigor.

That such nonsense should be read and seriously considered is almost incredible, but Miss KATE FIELD, in her bright weekly, WASHINGTON, briefly and breezily shows up the other side of the case. The points Miss FIELD makes are worth summarizing. She says, in substance, that we have received the richest legacies of the human brain and soul, not from harsh climates, but from those countries where life, being something besides a ceaseless struggle with the elements, gives the soul time to blossom. Thus the learning of the world was preserved for ages in Arabia. The entire orient was the cradle of languages and poems.

Intellectual and physical activity was never more notable than among the Hebrews, the old empire of Assyria, and Persia, and India, and Egypt. Palestine sent forth a prophet or two beneath her midsummer Christmas stars. Was not Spain the land of chivalry, song and story? Did not Columbus and Galileo come out of Italy?

The northern nations have made a fine record, but the ancient Romans certainly left an imperishable impress upon the world of literature, art and science, besides carrying their conquering eagles all over what was then known of the globe. Greece, too, was not altogether in the background in those days.

It is interesting, and partly true, but it does not cover the whole ground. It does not go very deep into the matter, and yet it is not lacking in importance. We advance the suggestion with confidence, but it seems to us just now that the question of Mr. Cleveland's renomination is not a point of disturbance in the democratic party. That organization is long-suffering, but in a great many matters its impotence is notorious. It cannot, for instance, compel Mr. Cleveland to desert the financial mungwumps and go with the party and the people in favor of the free coinage of silver. In Italy?

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It is all very well to talk of what has been accomplished in the north, but we must take the record of the centuries. The countries we have named have no reason to shun comparison with Russia, Norway, Sweden, Great Britain or Germany.

After all, as the fair editor of Washington puts it:

Art, science, philosophy, statecraft, the matchless craft of war, power, knowledge, beauty, all that he understands the situation more thoroughly than his quoted remarks appear to indicate. Assuredly he knows that the opposition to Mr. Cleveland in New York state is more powerful and more extensive than any real or supposed movement in favor of Governor Hill; assuredly he understands that Mr. Cleveland's letter on silver has made this opposition, which has heretofore been confined to the democratic organization of New York state, co-extensive with the party in the south and west.

We do not clearly understand Mr. Watterson's assertion that "if New York comes to the next national democratic convention resisting the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, or seriously divided upon it, his nomination would be suicidal," and that "when we leave Cleveland we leave New York." In the north, however, the ex-president should be treated with the respectful consideration alike commanded by his public services and the obligation we owe to the single democratic president we have had in thirty years.

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A DAY WITH THE  
WHITE SQUADRON.

## ADMIRAL WALKER AND THE NAVY.

The Squadron of Evolution in Its Drills and Practices.

## THE BEAUTIFUL CRUISER ATLANTA.

Her Captain and Her Officers--The Navy's Needs Discussed.

## A SHORT TALK WITH THE ADMIRAL.

**I** AM SURE every one of the Atlanta party who had the good fortune to be entertained by Admiral Walker and the officers of his squadron will agree with me that a day with the white squadron is a day for a land-lubber to remember.

Our first sight of the white squadron was as we steamed out on the little tug, Juno, beyond Fort Pickens, outside of Pensacola bay and into the gulf. For a long time we could see nothing of the long-sought-for men-of-war. The wind kept blowing harder and harder; the Atlanta's decks approached nearer and nearer the throes of seasickness, and everybody was about to give it up as a bad job when the captain of the ship called attention to a little stream of thin smoke on the horizon far ahead.

"There's the squadron," he said, "and they're coming this way."

How he knew that we could not tell, but we took his word for it, and sure enough, in a brief space of time it takes to tell it, the tall masts of the warships were plainly visible.

Nearer and nearer they came, and then we could see that we had arrived in time to witness some of their evolutions.

On board the Chicago that day several prominent members of the naval committee of the senate and house were the guests of the admiral, and when we first saw them the ships were on their way from far out into the gulf, where they had been engaged in long-range target practice.

It was a beautiful sight, this full-prowed, pure-white, clean-rigged men-of-war, and you may imagine we watched them closely as one after the other they came into clear view.

First came the Chicago, the flagship. With our glasses we could see in her stern the signaling by which the movements of the other boats were directed.

As they came toward us they seemed to be moving in single file; then a signal brought



REAR ADMIRAL WALKER.

them abreast, and they came toward us side by side. Another signal and the Boston and the Atlanta--we were close enough, now, to distinguish them--dropped back. There were other movements--military, it seemed to us, in character--all executed with wonderful precision.

Then we steamed alongside the Chicago and saluted the admiral. After her, the Atlanta, and the Atlanta crowd cheered themselves hoarse. The officers seemed to recognize who and what we were, and the answering cheer showed that they were glad to know that we had come. Then some of the younger officers answered the signals of the military portion of our delegation, with the courtesies of the day, with hearty cheers for the ladies, followed us as we turned back toward the bay.

## The White Squadron.

The squadron of evolution--the white squadron, as it is familiarly called, the name coming from the uniform color of the ships that compose it--consists of five cruisers: The Chicago is the flagship; then there is the twin sisters, Atlanta and Boston.

The Chicago is the ship of the admiral. She is probably the finest and most complete of all the cruisers of the navy, and equal to all the best points in any of the others, excelling each in many respects. She is of distinctly American type; in no sense, I was told, a copy of any foreign design. Her construction marks a new departure in American naval architecture, and she has not a superior in the world.

When the squadron of evolution--which, by the way, might more properly be called a squadron of instruction--was determined upon, Rear Admiral Walker, who had for eight years been the chief of the bureau of navigation, and who is, so some of the younger men in his command told me, probably the brainiest man of all the rear admirals, and, therefore, the first officer of the United States navy, was put in charge. He selected the Chicago as his flagship, and in October, 1883, hoisted his flag on her.

This squadron of evolution is the one to which all the new ships of the navy are assigned. They are tested in every way, and their fitness for the service required determined upon.

From two of the younger officers, Mr. Givens, of the Chicago, and Mr. Brittain, of the Atlanta, I obtained some interesting facts about these two cruisers.

The Chicago is what is known as a protected steel frigate, classed first rate, with ram bow, of 4,500 tons displacement, 334 feet long, 48 feet extreme beam, and 19 feet mean draft of water. The hull is built of mild steel. The engines have a horsepower of 5,500, and she is accredited with a speed of 15.5 knots. The ship can spread 14,880 square feet of canvas. In addition to a heavy armament, heavier than any of the other cruisers, the Chicago is complete in every detail. Special attention is paid to the ventilation, drainage, and sanitary systems. Like all the others, she has her own electric plant, and she has, besides, an ice machine and many conveniences the others have not. Without going into details concerning the armament, it might be well to say that in proportion to tonnage the Chicago

carries the heaviest armament of any cruiser afloat, and she is said to be regarded with great favor by naval experts of other countries who have visited her.

The first of the cruisers commissioned was the Atlanta. Her acceptance and commission marks an important epoch in the history of the navy of the United States, for she was the precursor of the new navy, that monument to American common sense, at last aroused to a realization of the fact that we had no navy worthy the name.

It was six or seven years ago that the people

began to realize the real necessities of the navy--that constant butt of ridicule at the hands of politicians and newspaper paragraphs. Congress gave ear to the popular demand for something to replace or supplement the old wooden vessels, and appointed an advisory board, consisting of naval officers and civilians, who, after studying the question closely, recommended the building of four steel cruisers. The Chicago of 4,500 tons, the Atlanta and Boston of 3,000 tons each and the Dolphin of 1,500 tons. The contract for the Atlanta and the Boston was let at the same time, but the work upon the Atlanta was pushed ahead so that she was finished a year before the Boston.

The Atlanta was built by John Roach, at his works on the Delaware. A few technical facts about her will, I know, be of interest to the people of the city from whom she gets her name.

She is made of steel, is 283 feet in length, 42 feet beam, 24 feet depth of hold, with a displacement of 2,800 tons. She has compound engines of 3,500 horsepower, and is capable of a speed of 15.5 knots an hour.

The Atlanta carries a battery of two eight-inch rifle guns, six six-inch rifles; two six-pounder two-three-pounder, and two one-pounder rapid fire guns; four Hotchkiss revolver cannon and two gatling guns. The eighth-inch guns are shells weighing 250 pounds, each, and the powder charge weighs 125 pounds. Each of these guns has an extreme range of over eight miles. They are trained by steam, and are six guns of their caliber as those on any ship in the world.

Of the Yorktown, the only thing that need be said is that she is somewhat lighter in build than either the Boston or the Atlanta, but she is the swiftest of all the cruisers. In addition to the tall masts of the warships were plainly visible.

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The officers seemed to recognize who and what we were, and the answering cheer showed that they were glad to know that we had come. Then some of the younger officers answered the signals of the military portion of our delegation, with the courtesies of the day, with hearty cheers for the ladies, followed us as we turned back toward the bay.

That man was the famous "Socksless" Jerry Simpson. He said it is all earnestness, and with decided emphasis, and he added that the people of his part of the country agreed with him.

Well, that was rather a damper upon the hopes of the gentlemen who were, for the time, his hosts, but it showed that there is a strong anti-navy feeling in the interior.

Not all of the landlubbers agree with that view, however. I hope very few do. There were many interesting things said at that banquet, but one of the statements there made the one which struck me most forcibly was that which came from Judge Hooker, of Minnesota, who called attention to something which is generally overlooked--that is, how the navy assists our merchant marine.

"Where the navy goes," he said, "the merchant marine follows."

And he illustrated that by showing it was borne out in the history of the navy and the merchant marine of the country. That, I think, is something which few of us realize. We are too apt to think that a navy is good only in time of war; and we Americans feel so secure in the belief that we will not be troubled with wars, or even the rumors of wars, that we are too apt to regard the navy as a plaything. The naval question certainly demands more serious consideration than most of us are likely to give it.

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And he illustrated that by showing it was borne out in the history of the navy and the merchant marine of the country. That, I think, is something which few of us realize. We are too apt to think that a navy is good only in time of war; and we Americans feel so secure in the belief that we will not be troubled with wars, or even the rumors of wars, that we are too apt to regard the navy as a plaything. The naval question certainly demands more serious consideration than most of us are likely to give it.

Then we steamed alongside the Chicago and saluted the admiral. After her, the Atlanta, and the Atlanta crowd cheered themselves hoarse.

The officers seemed to recognize who and what we were, and the answering cheer showed that they were glad to know that we had come. Then some of the younger officers answered the signals of the military portion of our delegation, with the courtesies of the day, with hearty cheers for the ladies, followed us as we turned back toward the bay.

That man was the famous "Socksless" Jerry Simpson. He said it is all earnestness, and with decided emphasis, and he added that the people of his part of the country agreed with him.

Well, that was rather a damper upon the hopes of the gentlemen who were, for the time, his hosts, but it showed that there is a strong anti-navy feeling in the interior.

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